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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 263— BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Nov.	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th ,, 1925	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,822
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7 622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

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First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 92	£ 60 & £56
Second ..	.. 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA	8,268
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4 445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
7th Nov.	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
12th ,,	KHANDALA	East & S. Africa.
12th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.

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Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru.	J Fujisawa	594	1st Nov.	12th Nov
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami-	6995	16th Dec.	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

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Hongkong	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160 128
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Paid-up Capital £1,000 000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
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The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Estd. 1897
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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—An experienced BILL CLERK for a senior firm of Solicitors. Apply, stating experience, Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R21088

WANTED—A CHIEF ENGINEER, holding 2nd Class B. O. T. Certificate for a coasting vessel. Wages according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references as to sobriety, ability, etc., to Box No. 569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R318

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A general experienced and hardworking Clerk, SEEKS EMPLOYMENT in any firm. Any reasonable salary expected. Please write to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R322

WANTED ENGAGEMENT—By an energetic young man of over six years practical experience in a first class local Mill of erection and working of fine spinning machinery including combers upto 100s counts, also weaving of fine cloth therefrom erection and working of Swiss embroidery looms and Diesel Oil engines of 750 to 1050 B.H.P. English and Swiss.
B 21059

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C21050

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C R323

TO LET—"Doddanna Hall," situated in a very attractive place, opposite to Bangalore City Market: an ideal place for Cinema Shows and Theatres. Apply:—SECRETARY Trust Board, S.L.N. Institution, Bangalore City.
C

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L R281

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R R315

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OUTSIDE MECHANICAL FOREMAN to supervise running of construction plant. Apply Box No. 566 Advt. Dept 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A 21068

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A Rs314

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A 20925

THE HINDU LADIES' HOSTEL, BOMBAY.—WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Hostel. Salary up to Rs. 40 per mensem with free boarding and lodging according to qualifications. Applicant must be educated at least up to the Matriculation Standard. Applications should contain particulars as regards previous experience, age, family connection, etc., and should be addressed, up to the end of November, 1924, to the HON. SECRETARIES, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
A R21087

WANTED DISTRICTS and DIVISIONAL AGENTS on decent salary and commission for an established Insurance Company, having got 17 years' existence and which has paid a security deposit of 1,80,000 to the Government of India and is managed and controlled by a most influential and respectable Board of Directors (including one Maharajkumar) in every district, division and important town of the Bombay Presidency (including States). Security either in cash or Government paper not exceeding one thousand Rupees, varying according to Agents jurisdiction is essential with a view to ensure Company's money to be received by them by way of premiums. Also first class Organisers, Inspectors and Superintendents to organise, supervise, and control all such establishments throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Gentlemen and Ladies of thorough Insurance experience and good education should only apply. Ladies are also insured. Very good prospects for devoted, earnest, hardworking and loyal persons already in the line. Apply to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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TO REPRESENT
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
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FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 24,00,000.
A PROGRESSIVE & SOUND INDIAN LIFE OFFICE ESTD. IN 1907.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA
AND OTHER INDIAN CHIEFS.
MOST LIBERAL TERMS will be offered to really good Workers.
Please apply sharp to :—
BEHERAY & SONS.
AKBAR BUILDING.
203-205 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

11 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
1 R272

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HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

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BONAFIDE SALE at Andheri in "Tour Cma," Marazban Abad Road of teak and blackwood household furniture, music boxes, in big lots brass and copper utensils, books, pictures, coal stoves, kerosine lamps, glass crockeryware etc., on view. Under instructions from Executors of late Dr. Ardesher P. Cama, to be SOLD TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Auctioneers MISTRY AND CO.
N 21089

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SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

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	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

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THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 335 for one hundred fully paid up shares No. 21390/21489 of the National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd. (now converted into the Bank of Morvi, Ltd.) standing in the name of Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Ajrekar is LOST or MISPLACED. People having any claims on these shares should lodge them at the registered Office of the Company No. 10/16, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from this date after which a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the registered share holder abovenamed.
21052

TO BE LET.

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 10, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay.
R306

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD,

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of clothing to the Company's Uniformed Staff. Tender forms and all information can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba Tramway Depot.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C.E.
General Manager.
Bombay, 4th November, 1924
21071

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINAL NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "DARA"

THE above steamer has completed discharge on the 6th instant. Consignees of the cargo ex. the above steamer are hereby informed that the same is lying at No. 10 shed Victoria Docks and that no survey will be held after 9 a.m. on the 14th instant and that any of the said cargo remaining in the shed after that day will be warehoused at Consignees' risk and expense, which please note.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
The Mogul Line.
16, Bank Street, Bombay.
21079

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. NARSEY DEVCHAND who in his turn has contracted to purchase the same at an auction sale held by Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers on the 8th day of October 1924, under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Vishwamitra Moreshwar, Harishanker Moreshwar and Bhawanishanker Moreshwar and Bhalchandra Vishwamitra, a minor by his father natural Guardian and Guardian appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the Judge's Order dated the 20th August 1923, the said Vishwamitra Moreshwar.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Shlotri Bank Buildings Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Gopikabai, widow of Jagannath Gopinath is the present Fazandar, situate at Dammer Lane, Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house and the building erected thereon and containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 and Cadastral Survey No. 1697 Division Girgaum, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structure thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2747. Street No. 1 bounded on or towards the East by the property of Harishanker Jagannath Goregaoker on or towards the West by the Public Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Anantha Bhicoba Goregaoker and Others, and on or towards the South by the said Dammer Lane and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1924.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
21090 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

Re. ESTATE OF NOSHERWAN MANEKJEE J. MODI ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Nosherwan Manekjee J. Mody, a Sanitary Inspector, Bombay Municipality, late of Mody Minar, Byculla, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 30th day of April, 1924, and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout British India were granted on the 14th day of October, 1924 to (Bai) Soonabai N. M. Mody, of Bombay, the widow of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administratrix at the office of Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, her attorneys, at No. 33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration if which time the said administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1924.
PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI,
Attorneys for (Bai) Soonabai N. M. Mody, Administratrix of the estate of Nosherwan Manekjee J. Mody, deceased.
21084

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client has contracted to purchase from MR. WALTER D'SA, the Administrator of the property and credits of the deceased Quiteria Carolina D'Sa.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Freehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lower Mahim, Dadar, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards, forming part of the larger piece of land bearing Collector's New No. 4526, New Survey No. 2A/1836 and Cadastral Survey No. 1319 and bearing G Ward No. 3383 (29), Street No. 847A and bounded as follows, on the South by public passage on the West by public passage on the East by the property of Vendor on the North by the Qart of Laxman.

All persons therefor having any claim on the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lien or lease or otherwise howsoever are requested to notify the same to the undersigned at his office at Nul Bazar, near Police Chowky, within fourteen days from the date hereof failing which the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to any such claim, if any and the same will be considered to have been waived.

COOVERJEE F. BILLIMORIA,
Vakil High Court.
Bombay, 7th November, 1924.
21085

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.
THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD
Parts one and two
Remarkable pictures of a great 5000 miles our through the wild tracts of Central Africa. Thrilling adventures with Jungle animals and strange people of an untamed land. A film which will stir you by its tremendous daring and danger.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE
Episodes five and six
THE TEMPLE DUNGEON
AND
THE PITFALL
Ruth struggles on towards her goal. Her enemies determined to outwit her, trap her a every point, but she in turn defeats them counting her life for nothing. The adventure in the Temple of Sacred Fire is the most thrilling ever seen. Death seems certain—Can she be saved?
PATHE GAZETTE
FINGER PRINTS
(Parrott Comedy).
Prices; Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p.m. AND 5 p. m. AND 11 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"THE PRINCESS OF NEW YORK"
with DAVID POWELL.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS"
with ALICE TERRY.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE DAREDEVIL"
with TOM MIX.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents this WEEK
Majestic's Super Production
SHAH JAHAN
Saturday, Sunday and Holiday begins at 3 p. m.
Week days begins at 5 p. m.
Usual Popular Rates.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Madan's first Egyptian picture ever produced of Love & Thrills
MISSUR RANI.
NEXT SATURDAY 8th NOVEMBER 24
A Smashing serial of Love & Adventure
"THE FIGHTING SKIPPER"
Starring
PEGGY O'DAY (Heroine).
JACK PERRIN (Hero).
FRANCIS FORD (Blackguard).
Do-not forget to come.
Reserve your seats from to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
Matinee To-morrow 5-30
(No Sunday Performances)
The
SIR HARRY LAUDER BOOM.
E. J. CARROLL
presents
SIR HARRY LAUDER
and his Pre-eminent Company of
INTERNATIONAL STAR ARTISTS
"A real London Show"
PROGRAMMES VARIED ON SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY.
Prices Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 can be booked at Rose's.
Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6 and Rs. 2-4 at the Theatre after 8-30 p. m.
After 9-15 p. m. Gallery Prices will be Re. 1/2.
ALL PRICES INCLUDING TAX.

To-day Last Day
The Historic Masterpiece
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
as described in 'CHILDE HAROLD'
by
LORD BYRON
Stood in Venice on the "Bridge of Sighs";
A palace and a prison on each haud:
I saw from out the wave her structures rise
As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand:
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
A Convincing Historical Drama of
LOVE—HATE—ROMANCE—& REVENGE
mounted with rare Artistic Beauty and Skill
in
SETTINGS OF VENETIAN SPLENDOUR
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in the world
and
Supported by a Select Cast of Celebrated Artists.
3 Shows daily 6-30, 8-15 & 10.
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 1-8, Re. 1/- As. 12, 9, 6 & 3.
A FIRST CLASS ORCHESTRA.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House
CINE MADELEINE
Tram Terminus, Grant; Road.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME
"THE FIGHTING ADVENTURER"
6 Reels—featuring the popular Stars
PAT O'MALLEY and MARY ASTOR
The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 8th November, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Office concerned.
5 Coffee Percolaters.
5 Tea kettles and 2 Boilers.
Flat brass Tola weights and bell.

AT 2—30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF C. I. SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (B. T.) at the compound of Chinchpokli Maintenance Branch.

About 60 tons C. I. scrap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER FACTORY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON BOOT HEELS AND NAILS.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of the parties concerned the following.

One lot of Steel Iron Heels and Nails of assorted sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

OF VALUABLE TEAK BLACK AND ENGLISH INLAID MADE-TO-ORDER DINING, DRAWING, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS., RICH SILK TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, HANDSOME MIRROR BACK DRAWING ROOM CABINET LARGE BOOK CASE, HANDSOME FULL SIZED MIRROR AND PANELLED ZUNDAH ALMYRAH 22 BY 27 IN. GODREJ'S SAFE, TYPEWRITER, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Gilbert Building, 2nd Babulnath Cross Road, behind Orient Club, Chaupatty, valuable teak black and English inlaid household furniture such as sliding dining table, chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suite, fancy drawing room cabinets, silver show cases, large glass door book case, office tables, typewriter, electric lamps and fans, fancy teapoys, handsome inlaid mirror and panelled zundah almyrah, Godrej's safe, mirror and panelled fancy almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, low and easy chairs, store and glass crockery platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF A COCOANUT OART SITUATE AT JUHU TARA BETWEEN VILE PARLE AND SANTA CRUZ STATION ON B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY LINE AND AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHANDERAO WADY, BHULESHWAR OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Daptary Ferreira and Divan, attorneys for Monsignor Braz D'Monte and Mr. Thomas D'Monte, Administrator of the property and credits of Thomas Antonio D Monte, deceased pursuant to the Decree dated the 11th day of July, 1924, passed by High Court of Bombay Bombay in Suit No. 2109 of 1924 sell by Public Auction, the firstly described property hereunder on FRIDAY, the 7th day of November, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Auctioneers at 123, Medows Street Fort Bombay and the property secondly described hereunder on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Khanderao Wady Bhuleshwar.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land consisting of Cocoanut Oart situate at Juhu Tar in Bombay Suburb District admeasuring 31 1/4 gunthas or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bearing Entry No. 159, Survey No. 40 and Plot No. 2 and bounded as follows on the East by Pot No. 4-5, or Survey No. 5 on the West by Survey No. 56, Pot No. 1 on the South by Pot No. 1 of Survey No. 40 and on the North Pot No. 3 of Survey No. 40.

LOT NO. 2.

All that parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (now redeemed) with a dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring about 170 1/9 square yards or thereabout situate at Khanderao Wadi outside the Fort of Bombay standing in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey 493 and Cadastral Survey No. 1705, Bhuleshwar Division the dwelling house thereon being assessed by Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4147 and Street No. 15 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Bhagwandas Damoderdas Tapidas, on or towards the South by the property of Motilal Tribhowandas Satawalla, on or towards the East by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Bhagwandas Damoderdas Tapidas and on or towards the West by the property of Kanjee alias Goculdas Jadavjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan attorneys for the vendors at their office No. 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6.

S S Pundit, Martin, Java.
S S Trieste, Grimme, Trieste.
S S Trifels, Schmidt, Hamburg.
S S Gazana, Miller, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7.

S S Gamaria, Smith, Calcutta.
S S Risaldar, Park, Calcutta.
S S Ambleston, Evans, Hull.
S S Nordkyn, Vastdol, Hamburg.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Buscreh.

LOADING.

Nov. 6.

Steamer Nurjehan for Rangoon.
Steamer Bovenkirk for Rangoon.
Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Boston for Madras.
Steamer Japan for Calcutta.

Nov. 7.

S S Pundit:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pundit, 3199 tons, Captain W Marten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Trieste:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Trieste 5324 tons, Captain G Grimme, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trifel:—The Hansa Line steamer Trifels, 3708 tons, Captain Schmidt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gazana 2329 tons, Captain Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gamaria, 3232 tons, Captain S G Smith, with sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Ambleston:—The J. F. Company's steamer Ambleston 3772 tons Captain D. Evans, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Risaldar, 3092 tons, Captain G Park, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Nordkyn: The Hansa Line steamer Nordkyn 2936 tons, Captain O Vastdol, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons Captain D C Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from harbour for Buereh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed

1 Reichenfels 2936 Antwerp, 8/11 L Edwards.
2 Narkunda 9690 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'chi 15/11, K M & Co.
6 Japan, 3837, N.F., N.F, M M & Co.
8 Mandla 5041 K'chi 10/11 M M & Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3890 Durban 12/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
12 Nordkyn, 2936, Karachi 3/11 L Edward Ltd.
14 City of Madras, 3048 Karachi 11/11, J
15 Soudan 4218 Japan, 11/11, M M & Co.
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shunko Maru, 5027, Kobe, 9/11, O S K.
4 Vasna 2643 Busra 7/11 M M & Co.
5 Umona, 2388, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams and Co.
8 Gurna 3228 N. F., N F, M M & Co.
10/11 Dara, 3063, Mauritius 10/11, T Morrison.
12 Cl. Macbrayne 2978, M Coast 11/11 J F and Co.
15 Barpeta 1877 P Gulf, 12/11 M M & Co.

FROM DURBAN.

B Gamaria, 3232, Calcutta, 3/11 M M & Co.
B Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. R S Shushtary and Co.
C/R Chinkoa 3295 N.F., N. F. M M & Co
H Magwe, 80, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.

Manora due about 5th January, Agen M M & Co.

Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 8th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

1 Tiepolo (not fixed).

Clan MacInnes due about 18th November, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co

Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Werdenfels due about 16th November, Agent L Edward.

Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Hemland due about 18th November Agent Graham T Co.

Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

Japan due about 31st December, Agent Graham T. Co.

Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkirk due about 6th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 19th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algio due about 10th November, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hoba Maru due about 16th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

6th November 1924.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—3 bales wool, R Veeramand 23 bales wool, C Ramsurap; 11 bales wool, M Mangalchnd; 179 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.; 1001 cwt myrabollams, B Damjee and Co.; 1957 cwt linseed oil cake, Breul and Co. 100 bales wool, K Esmail; 100 cwts oil sediments, N V Velahomed; 1 bale wool, Birla Bros.; 6 bales wool, C Kunjlal.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—37 tons ground nut oil cake, The Bijapur Mahalaxmi Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—5000 cwt. gram, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for New York:—8 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co.

S S Scindia for Philadelphia:—174 casks Goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Narkunda for London:—4 bales Goat skins, 3 bales cow hides, J Sherif and Sons; 1 bundle woollen carpets, A Azizullahoff; 190 cwt ground nut oil cake, J Parmanand and Co.; 77 bales cow hides, 4 bales cow calf hides, 7 bales sheep skins, L Tharia and Sons.

S S Narkunda for London:—32 bundles lamb skins, 9 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Co. 88 bales wool raw, K Esmail.

S S York Castle for Aberdeen:—10000 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Isabo for Hull:—1400 cwt cotton seed, 19000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co.; 200 cwt rape seed, A Durst; 8000 cwt castor seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S City of Paris for Marseilles:—2000 cwt linseed, 2000 cwt gram, 2000 cwt castor seed, 2200 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Nordkyn for Hamburg:—1912 cwt weed seed J Dayal; 40 cwt cardamoms, N C Bhesania.

S S Mandala for Hamburg:—135 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 1779 cwt. ground nut oil cake, L Ebramji.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—1773 cwt linseed oil cake, L Ebramji.

S S Umona for Barcelona:—300 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia for Naples:—16800 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Trieste for Salonica:—30 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Trieste for Venice:—75 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Trieste for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co. 110 bales cotton, A. Khimji and Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Skunko Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, N Fatheally.

S S Soudan for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—2 bundles fox skins, H S Ayezdi.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons; 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

IMPORT.

6-11-24.

S S Mandala, Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From London:—30 barrels Lubricating oil, 5 cases candles, 175 bales old clothing, 85 cases old clothing, 17 cases Cocoa, 237 cases Medicines, 49 cases Quinine, 21 cases Syrup, 134 cases Biscuits, 165 cases Champaigne, 102 cases Port Wine, 192 cases Wine, 50 cases Mineral Water, 40 cases Gripe Water, 22 cases Essences, 52 cases Cheese, 192 cases Malted Milk, 27 cases Tobacco, 60 cases Hams and Bacons, 70 cases Beer, 211 cases Boot Polish, 50 cases Vinegar, 71 cases Oilman's stores, 219 cases Brandy, 116 cases Cigarfectionary; 16 cases Spirits, 124 cases Cigarettes, 85 cases Gin, 105 cases Wincarnis, 95 cases Cyder, 61 cases Paper, 31 bales Paper, 311 bales old newspapers, 60 tons Block chalk, 84 cases Varnish, 15 drums Varnish, 186 drums Paint, 1153 kegs Paint, 88 cases Paint, 31 cases Emulsion; 14 packages Emulsion, 86 cases colour, 20 casks colour, 30 casks Tallow, 32 cases stationery; 3259 plates spelter, 18 bales Asbestos; 25 bundles Quick silver, 1129 bundles Fish Plates, 200 bundles yellow metal sheets, 510 bundles Galv. sheets, 500 bundles Galv. C. sheets, 65 cases Iron Pipes, 51 cases Buckets; 12 kegs Linseed Oil, 380 kegs White lead, 32 kegs Red lead, 24 barrel Gear Oil, 1030 stoneware jars, 356 Beams; 785 Steel Plates, 1800 reels Mill Board Discs. 20 bags Butter Beans, 66 drums cable 95 drums ship's composition.

From Port Said:—11 bales cotton, 100 cases Raisins; 166 cases Almonds, 2500 cases Figs.

S S Gange, Agents Marittima Italiana:—

From Genoa:—36 packages Paste 40 packages mixed tissues, 10 packages silk yarn, 40 cases silk yarn, 114 cases Aluminium dishes 205 cases cotton and wollen goods, 45 cases cotton and silk goods 433 cases cotton goods, 9 bales cotton goods, 23 bales cotton yarn, 32 casks earthenware 32 casks Aniline colours 15000 Marble slabs, 48 bundle Maccoroni, 23 cases Maccorini, 170 cases Vermouth, 23 cases Twine, 50 cases condensed Milk.

From Naples:—60 cases Maccoroni, 1500 bags Almonds,; 87 bags Potatoes, 8465 baskets Potatoes.

From Catania:—30 barrel Sulphur, 900 bags Sulphur.

From Marseilles:—20 cases Mineral water, 760 cases Tiles, 10 cases Castor Oil, 300 barrels Almonds, 200 kegs Lead ore.

From Leghorn:—12 cases brass sheets, 169 Marble Slabs, 12609 Marble Tiles, 12 packages Earthenware

From Port Said:—15 bags Cummin seed.

S S Varela, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Busreh:—83 cases Specie 1 bundle Gold coin, 877 bundles Skin dates, 263 baskets skin Dates, 8071 baskets Dates, 263 bags Dates, 1369 bundles Dates, 6 No. empty Gas Cylinders.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, November, 5.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.798 inches.

Temperature of Air	81.5 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.1 ,,
Dew Point	68.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	65% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	4.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	89.0 ,,
Minimum	74.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight E, ESE, NW, NNW. N	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	170 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	5	11 27	26 8	5	5 39	18 10
		5 57	28 5		17 36	15 10
Th.	6	18 32	26 7	6	17 6	19 2
		7 15	24 6		13 2	..
F.	7	14 58	26 5	7	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
at.	8	21 0	26 7	8	2 4	19 4
		0 58	26 2		14 54	17 8
Sun.	9	12 56	30 1	9	7 4	17 5
		9 47	28 0		19 7	14 4
M.	10	22 30	26 10	10	3 52	19 0
		10 56	27 9		16 7	16 6
Tu.	11	23 44	26 10	11	5 39	18 10
W.	12	11 27	26 8	12	17 36	15 10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 7 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 41m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 42m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 42m. Sunset 6h. 4m
Nov. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 43m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Nov 11 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h 43m. Sunset 6h 3m.
Nov 12 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 44m. Suset 6h 3m.
Nov 13 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 44m. Sunset 6h 2m
Nov 14 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 45m. Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 15 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 45h. Sunst 6h 1m.

GLEASON ASSAULT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

On resumption of the hearing of the Gleason assault case to-day before the Western Sub-divisional Magistrate, Captain Batham I.M.S., Assistant Medical Superintendent at the general hospital who was on duty when Mr and Mrs. Gleason were admitted was examined. He described the injuries received by them and said that he handed over the case to the Police Surgeon who was the best person to give expert opinion.

Cross-examined the witness said. Mr. Gleason was not fit to be spoken to when he was admitted into the hospital but Mrs. Gleason said they were assaulted but did not know who their assailants were.

U. Tun Lin, Fourth Additional Magistrate deposed that he superintended the identification parade of the accused and described how it was held and how the accused had been picked out.

Cross-examined, U. Tun Lin said he could not undertake to say that the accused were the people picked out at the parade. If they were mixed up with other Phongyis, he could not pick them out.

A servant of a betel stall keeper deposing corroborated the evidence of his employer. He identified two of the accused who were armed with a knife and sticks. Three more witnesses gave evidence to-day. The case has been adjourned till to-morrow.

ELECTION INQUIRY COSTS.

A Bombay Government Notification, Legal Department, dated the 6th November says:—"With reference to Government Notification in the Legal Department No. 987, dated the 15th March 1924, publishing the report of the Commissioners appointed to try an election petition presented to His Excellency the Governor under rule 36 of the Bombay Electoral Rules by Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, a candidate for election in the Bombay City Muhammadan Urban Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council calling in question the election by that Constituency on the 5th November 1923 of Mr. Jafferbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji. His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased under sub-rule (3) of rule 43 of the Bombay Electoral Rules to order that the costs of the inquiry into the said petition shall be paid as directed by the said Commissioners in the said report."

When you ask for Vinolia White Rose Soap, see that the gold band and seals are unbroken. They are your protection against fraudulent imitations.

Vinolia White Rose Soap

There are many substitutes for Vinolia White Rose Soap on the market, but none that gives the same pleasure in use.

You should always see that the gold band sealing the box is unbroken. If it is broken you cannot be sure you are getting real Vinolia, the fine soap with the delicious White Rose fragrance. Beware of substitutes.

Wise people always choose
Vinolia Shaving Stick.
Vinolia Talcum Powder.
Vinolia Tooth Paste.
Vinolia Solidified Brilliantine.
Vinolia Violet Powder.
Vinolia Cosmetic.
All alike Perfect.

Vinolia Soap is made under ideal conditions from the world's choicest materials. Skilled Chemists control its manufacture from start to finish.

Can be obtained from all Chemists and Stores.
Local Wholesale Agents:
M. FROMROSE & CO., 25, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The contents of this box are not Guaranteed Genuine unless the band is intact

The Gold Band is your Guarantee
Vinolia Co. Ltd., London, England.

Safe and Reliable

To know that the medicine you take is safe, is good; to know that it is reliable, is better still.

There is no doubt this phrase can be applied to Beecham's Pills. They are safe, because they are wholly curative, and the reliability of Beecham's Pills as an effective remedy for liver and stomach disorders is evidenced by the universal esteem in which they are held.

For BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE and ailments of a like nature take the Safe and Reliable medicine—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

FOR YOUR STOMACH TROUBLES

Acidity, Flatulence, Pains after Eating, Biliousness, Constipation

you need a remedy which will remove the cause, by toning up and strengthening the stomach and regulating the action of the bowels. The *herbal* medicinal extracts contained in Mother Seigel's Syrup are Nature's own remedy, and remove the source of the trouble in a *natural manner*. Therefore

TAKE THE IDEAL TONIC—

Mother Seigel's Syrup! This popular, proved and efficient digestive tonic, by strengthening and stimulating stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—enables them to perform their vital functions naturally and easily, thus ensuring the perfect digestion of the food you eat, and freedom from digestive disorders.

The large bottle contains 75 average doses. The Syrup is also sold in Tablet form

take—MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 633.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 683.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 673.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 295.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.56-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.05.
London—Switzerland 23.40.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.90.
London—Rome Liras 105.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Three Months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent Nominal.
One Month 2 per cent Nominal.
Three Months 3½ to 4 per cent.
Six Months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of Money market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Ready and Forward.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T December 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T December 1/6.
Bank's selling T T January 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T January 1/6.
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T February 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 25/32.

London, Nov. 5.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32 quiet.
Bar Gold £4 11 2 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 7/16 quiet.

London, Nov. 5.

Rentes 3 per cent 48.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 7/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 7/16.
Bar Gold (per oz.) £4.11.2 quiet.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 192..

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS AND TRANSFERS.

London, Nov. 4.

(Corrected Copy.)

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for one crore of rupees of India Council transfers.

No allotments were made for bills and immediate telegraphic transfers.

DEFERRED TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

London, Nov. 4.

On Calcutta Rs. 20.00.000 at 1/5.977
On Bombay Rs. 2.00.000 at 1/5.969

Tenders for deferred telegraphic transfers at 1/5 31/32 and above that rate in full.

Total sales amounted to Rs. 22.00.000

The highest tender for bills was at 1/5.15/16 for deferred telegraphic transfers at 1/6 and for immediate telegraphic transfers at 1/5 15/16.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 5.

Stockholm yesterdays	17.10.
Christiania	31.55
Amsterdam	11.47 11.46
Switzerland	23.67 23.58
Belgium yesterdays	94.38
Athens yesterdays	256.50
Prague	152.87

London, Nov. 5.

Exchange on London in Paris 8.71..
Exchange on London in Germany 19,100,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 10.471.

New York, Nov. 5.

Demand Bills 45.650.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 3 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/6.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 7/8 plus 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/4 —1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101.
Conversion Loan £79 1/2 —3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/2 plus 1/2.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2 plus 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/2 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 plus 1/2.
Government Securities 3 per cent 59 plu 1/2.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Market closed steady with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 75, Central Bank 22 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 420, Apollo 18, Bombay Cotton 535, Bombay Dyeing 827/8, Bradbury 530, Century 383/12, Cent. India 516/4, Colaba Land 156/4, Coorla 175, Crescent 242/12, Dawn 630, Edw. Sassoon 172/8, Elphinstone 33/12, Fazulbhoy 862/8, Gokak 100xd. Ind. Blenching 217/8, Ind. Malwa 411/4, Kastoorchand 157/8, Khatao 185xd. Kohinoor 1200, Luxmi Cotton 4550, Madhowji 331/4, Mathuradas 240, M Petit 2600, Morarji 2800, New Great 390, New City 320, Pabani 355, Pearls 560, Simplex 251/4, Swan 1012/8, Swadeshi 597/8, Tata Mill 190 and Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 175, Bombay Burma 302/8, B. Burma N.I. 66/4, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/9, Bombay Tramway 38/2, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 9/6, Katni Ord. 60, Katni Defd. 170, New India 13/8, Shivrajpur 45/8, Tata Iron Ord. 9, Tata Iron Defd 40, Tata Hydro 725 and Scindia Steam 7/8.

SHARES.

London, Nov. 5.

Hongkong Bank £136.
Chartered Bank £20 1/4.
National Bank £44 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 3/4.

METALS.

London, Nov. 5.

English best Selected Copper £67 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 3/4.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £17 1/2.
Tin Block £259 1/2.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th November 1924.

Cotton	2264 Bales.
Wheat	4292 Cwts.
Linseed	6548 "
Rapeseed etc	713 "
Gingellyseed	4467 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	2837 "
Castorseed	335 "
Rice	1340 "
Myrabollams	702 "
Cottonseed	4615 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1358 "
Juwar	257 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	1768 "
Cajri	930 "
Coal	233 Tons

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/12/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/12/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/13/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 76/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 76/7.
Bar silver 2nd setlement Rs. 76/13.

London, Nov. 5.

Bar gold ready s. 91-2.
Silver ready d. 34-7.
Silver forward d. 34-7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet.—India bought to cover sales. America sold. China was seller at higher rate.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

November, 6.

A further advance of 9 to 22 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market eased on Hedge and local traders selling but later improved on Commission Houses buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 19 to 2. points lower. The market declined on hedge selling on favourable weekly Government weather report.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 5th inst. from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

"Decline arrested by trade buying and short covering."

In sympathy with a small recovery in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 459 1/2 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. Going down by a rupee on selling by Commission Houses the market advanced to Rs. 460 on a Japanese House and general buying. On shroffs selling the prices gave way to Rs. 458 1/2 but again recovered to Rs. 460 1/2 on Bulls buying, the rate quoted at 4 p.m. being Rs. 458 1/2. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 458 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 460 on Offices buying, and closed steady at Rs. 459. Offices were sellers of Oomra March.

Fine Oomra Deer/January opened at Rs. 441 and improved to Rs. 444 on Shroffs buying. On selling by a Japanese House the values receded to Rs. 442 1/2 and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 443 1/2. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 434 and advanced to Rs. 435 1/2 on general buying the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 433. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 393.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with moderate inquiry from Japan shippers and millwalas. About 1500 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

The Cotton markets are entirely closed to-morrow, and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, November, 6.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	459
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	393 1/2
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	443 1/2
" " ..	March	..	434 1/2

SPOT QNOTATION.

Bombay, November 6.

Description.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	495	470

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 6.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	459
" " Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	..	392
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan.	..	443
" " ..	March	..	436

NEWYORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 6.

New York Market, 5th November 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.98	Dec.		22.77—21	23.11	+13
23.18	Jan.	23.23+05	22.90—28	23.27	+09
23.40	Mar.			23.52	+12
23.58	May			23.80	+22
23.40	Jul.			23.55	+16

Telegraphic market advices:—Hedge selling and local traders selling early, taken by trade. Market improved later on short covering and Commisson houses buying.

January highest 23.32 (at the close) lowest 22,63 (11-18 a.m.) range .69 points.

Liverpool Market, 5th November 1924.

Previous Class.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.03	Jan.	13.05+02	13.02—01	12.81	—22
13.10	Mar.	13.11+01	13.09—01	12.89	—21
13.12	May			12.93	—19
13.02	Jul.			12.83	—19
Egyptian					
23.15	Nov.			23.18	+03
21.25	Jan.			21.20	—05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) No precipitation, slightly warmer. Forecast:—Western belt partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair.

(2) Liverpool market declined on weekly Government weather report being very favourable and heavy ginnings. National ginners Association estimate 9,750,000 bales ginned and crop 12,580,000 bales.

Advise buying. American cross rate 5.44 1/4.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	12.51	—.22
March	12.89	—.21
May	12.93	—.19
July	12.83	—.19

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6.000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.
Total Day's Imports nil.
Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard 15.37 more inquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellarides Spot 25.10.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	22.93
March	23.23
May	23.45
New York Noon Call:—	
January	22.83
March	23.13
May	23.33
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
January	22.78
March	23.14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	12.99	—.04
March	13.09	—.01
May	13.08	—.04

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

November	23.00	—.15
January	21.10	—.15
March	20.15	—.05

CLOSING PRICES.

London, Nov. 5.

November	12.84	—.23
December	12.80	—.22
January	12.81	—.22
February	12.83	—.21
March	12.89	—.21
April	12.87	—.22
May	12.93	—.19
June	12.88	—.19
July	12.83	—.19
August	12.65	—.19
September	12.33	—.13
October	12.30	—.16
November	12.18	—.15

Tone:—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

M. G. Bengal:—	
Good	11.40
Fully Good	11.80
Fine	12.20
No. 1 Oomra:—	
Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.95
Fine	12.45
M. G. Broach:—	
Good	11.70
Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.50
M. G. Scinde:—	
Good	11.40
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

November	23.18 plus	.03
December	21.95	
January	21.20	—.05
February	20.65	—.05
March	20.15	—.05
April	19.90	
May	19.65	
June	19.35	
July	19.10	
August	18.90	
Septemwer	18.70	
October	18.50	—.10
November	18.10	

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Nov. 5.

2 Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 123.000.
2 Day's Exports to Great Britain 13,000.
2 Day's Exports to Continent 29.000.
Futures at New York:—

January	23.27 plus	.02
March	23.55 "	.15
May	23.80 "	.22
July	23.58	
Spot Cotton at New York	23.90 "	.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.05 "	.05
Futures at New Orleans:—		
January	23.08 "	.07
March	23.32 "	.05

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22 3/4.
Foreign mined 89 5/8.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 5.

Futures at New York:—

January	23.27 plus	.12
March	23.55 "	.15
May	23.80 "	.22
July	23.58	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec nominal 21/9.
Jan/Mar. sellers 21/9.
Jan/Mar sellers 21/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/11.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/11.
Cuban Sugar Feb/Mar sellers 15/9.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Ready prices are easier by about 2 as. per Cwt., with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 6,800 bags, showing a good record of offtake.

Java and Mauritius sugar Forward Prices are also easier by about a Ponca or two in the price-levels prevailing yesterday.

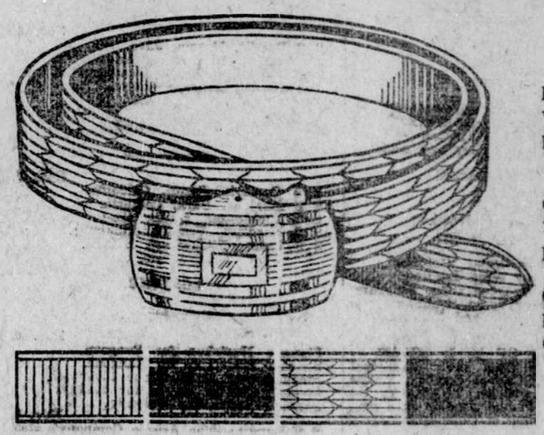
The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/7 Per Cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 14/7 Per Cwt.
Shipment October Sh. 21/7 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov/Dec. Sh. 21/6 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 21/5 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec. Sh. 20/6 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. F. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec. Sh. 21 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/10 Per Cwt.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec. Sh. 20/3 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Sh. 20/4 Per Cwt. F. B. H.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 5.

Karachi Barley Nov/Dec sellers 45.

MEN'S RUBBER BELTS.



Pliable
Washable
Durable

Colours:—
White
Palm Beach
Grey
Black
Cardovan

RIBBED STITCHED WALRUS PLAIN

LARGEST SELLERS TO-DAY

—WHOLESALE ONLY—

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.,

Post Box 106—BOMBAY.

Office:—Gresham Bldg, Esplanade, Fort, Warehouses:—Phool Gali & Dharavi.
Teleg. Add. 'Hides', Bombay, Cawnpore, Secunderabad, Hyderabad (Deen.), 'Dekaz', Madras.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 6

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	417-8	420	
Bombay Cotton	535	535	
Bombay Dyeing	820 23-12	25-30-827-8	
Century	382-8-83-12	82-8-383-12	
Nagpur ex-divi.	512-8	516 4	
Colaba	155 57-8	55-156-4	
Crescent	245-43-12	42-8-245	
Indore	410-11-4	410	
Kohinoor	1250	1200	
New Great	386-4-88-12	87-8-390	
Pearl ex-divi... ..	556 4-57-8	55-558-12	
Phœnix	516-4	517-8	
Bharucha	100	100	
Simplex	247-8	50-251-4	
Swan	1012-8	1012-8	
Swadesh ex-divi.	595-92-8-97-8	596-4	
Pabni	352-8	352-8	
Fazal	562-8-57-8 60	57-8-362-8	
Mathuradas	240	240	
Tata Mill	185	185	
Globe	65	65	
Mysore	115	115	
Madhavji	331-4-30	331-4	
Finlay ex-divi..	770	750	
Gokak	102-8	102-8	
Edward Sassoon	175	175	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Alcock	172-8	175	
Bombay Burma Old ..	297-8	302-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.	88-2	87-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	65	65	
Bundi Cement	9-6	9-6	
Central E. Mining	26-8	26-8	
Indian Cement	36-4	36-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	8-8	9	
Tata Steel Defd.	35-10-36-4	39-6	

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 5.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 61.

Rozario Santta Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/-Feb. sellers 62/3.

Tone:—Argentine Wheat was firmer and there was more inquiry.

Australian buyers for Jan/Feb steady 62/6 and for Cargo paid for January shipment 62/3.

Choice White Karachi Nov./Dec. buyers 60
Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov value 59.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 5.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Dec sellers £24.
Toria Nov/Dec sellers £24 3/8.
Brown Cawnpore Oct./Nov. sellers 23 3/8
Tone:—Slow demand and lower.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 52/6.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 52.
Tone:—Quiet Trade.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov/Dec sellers 23 3/4.

Linseed Tone:—Poor Demand. Prices lower.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Nov/Dec done 43 5/8.
Jan/Apl sellers 43 7/8.

London, Nov. 5.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was quiet and easier and closed sellers for Nov/Dec shipment at £21 3/4.

Cottonseed Bombay Oct/Nov near value. Easier £11 1/2.

Castorseed Bombay sellers for Nov./Decr. shipment £29 and New Crop for March/April shipment £25 1/4.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 5.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec/Jan 18.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot November 18 1/4.
Tone:—Market was firmer but at the closing it was quieter.

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, November 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	3
Elphinstone	1	2	3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	7	3
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
Maneklji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth X Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	0
Diamond Chula per lb.	1	5	0
Pabelwan per lb.	1	5	0
Saiita:—			
Pebarsey per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	10	0
Phoenix per piece	6	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	8	8	0
Hindustan per piece	8	14	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	10	0
Bombay United per piece	7	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Racheal	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	0	0
Hindustan	11	14	0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Naldera" with English Mails of Oct. 23, due at 6 a.m.

Thadke's Art Exhibition, Rambag, C. P. Tank, 3 to 11 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 8.

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 9.

Miss Palamkote's Concert in aid of Concert Hall Fund, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The follotwing statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th November, 1924, to 6 a.m. of 6th November, 1924:—

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 121; Total Mortality this day last year 101.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Soudan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 10th instant.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers, will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—One Spotted Deer (Cervus axis) by Dr. J. B. Nordi. One Leopard (Felis pardus) by Major W. A. Spong.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Morning Divine Service will be conducted by Prof. S. V. Phadnis, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

DR. PATWARDHAN'S KIRTANS AT DADAR.

From Saturday the 8th November to Friday the 14th November, Dr. Patwardhan of Wai will perform his Hari Kirtans on the open maidan opposite the Dadar Police Chowky.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Hindu Division (S. S. L.) sends a squad of volunteers to render First Aid and Medical Relief to the pilgrims attending the Kartiki Fair at Pandharpur. This Division has been rendering service to such pilgrims during all the past so many years.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Dongola" with the mails from Bombay of 1st instant, arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m., on the 6th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" carrying Bombay Mails of 1st instant, ex steamer "Dongola" left Aden at 11 a.m. on the 6th instant.

The P. and O. steamer "Devanha" (Extra) left Suez at midnight on Tuesday, the 4th instant, and is expected to arrive here at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th idem.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Monogolia" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at noon the same day.

ALL-INDIA ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY DEBATE.

The All-India Convocation Debate of the Allahabad University shall be held on Sunday, the 23rd November, 1924, at 2-30 p.m., in the Vizianagram Hall. The subject for debate is:—

"That in the opinion of this House, Non-Violence should be the basis creed of all political struggles in the future.

YARN RETURNS FOR OCTOBER.

All elected Congress members and Non-members are requested to send their "Yarn Subscription" on or before Monday, the 10th instant at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SHRI GUJARAT MANDAL.

An ordinary meeting of the members and sympathisers of Shri Gujarat Mandal will be held on Sunday 9th November, 1924, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, near Girgaum Police Chowky. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, LL.B., will speak on "Work before us."

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Elections for delegates for the annual session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Belgaum, from this District will be held at offices of all the village Congress Committees of this District on the 23rd November, 1924. Persons desiring to stand as candidates for the election should submit their applications duly proposed and seconded through their Congress Committees. Applications should reach this office on or before the 16th November, 1924.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for electing three delegates for the 39th Indian National Congress, Belgaum, to be held in the last week of December, 1924. Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the above Committee should reach the Committee's Office Ghaswala Building, Parel, till 6 p.m. (S. T.) Friday, the 14th instant. In case of contest the election will take place on Sunday, the 16th instant between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There being two candidates for one seat from D Ward on Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing year, the election will take place on Sunday, the 9th instant in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The last date for sending in nominations for All-India Congress Committee's election is Monday, the 10th instant. Nomination papers are available at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

A monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) the 8th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The 8th Anniversary of the Sri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya of Bombay (situated at Cheera Bazaar) will be celebrated to-day at Amreli House, Girgaum Back Road, when there will be a grand programme Musical Concert by Prof. Balakrishna Boa, the founder and Principal of the Institution and pupils of the Vidyalaya. Prof. Balakrishna Boa has arranged a special programme of music by Master Soor Sagar Harischandra, his nine year old son, who is a musical prodigy.

BELGAUM KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

A general meeting of the Reception Committee of the 11th All-India Khilafat Conference, Belgaum, was held at Habibiya Library Hall on the 25th October, 1924, and a strong Managing Committee consisting of 20 members was formed and the following Office-bearers were elected:

Chairman (Reception Committee), Maulana Qutbud-din Ahmed (Belgaum); Vice-Chairmen (Reception Committee) 1 Maulana Nizamuddin Junaidi, (Editor, Nazim-Deccan), Belgaum; 2 Maulvi Mohamed Qasim Khan, (Dharwar); 3 Maulvi Mohamad Akbar Qadri Haliyal (Karwar); 4 Jenab Haji Abdul Ghani, Bagalkote (Bijapur); 5 President, Khilafat Committee, Mangalore; Secretaries (Reception Committee) 1 Mr. Mohamad Ali Khateeb (B.A., LL.B.) Belgaum; 2 Mr. Mohamad Husain Pesh Imam, Belgaum; Treasurer (Reception Committee) I. A. Khan, Belgaum.

THE PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held at its office, at 4-30 p.m. on 4th November, 1924, at which (1) Four new applications for membership were accepted. (2) It was decided to appoint Messrs. L. R. Tairsey, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. J. G. Nensey as trustees of the "Passenger Fund." (3) The B. B. and C. I. Railway are discontinuing the Inter-class compartments which they attached to some of their trains on the ground that they don't pay. It was decided that an inquiry should be made of the G. I. P. Railway authorities about their experience so as to base a representation to the B. B. and C. I. Railway thereon. (4) There are complaints about the gates at Dakore station being kept only half open. It was resolved that a representation should be made to the Railway authorities to keep a separate gate for ladies.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The following is the fourth annual report for the year ending 30th June 1924:—

"The total number of members during the year under report was 133 of whom 3 died and 2 resigned. Seven meetings of the Council were held in the course of the year.

The income of the Association during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,119-11 and the total expenses amounted to Rs. 1,099-

At its meeting held on October 2nd the Council forwarded the following resolution on behalf of the Association to Government in connection with the Kenya injustices to the people of India.

At its meeting held on 17th December the Council took up the question of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce and succession Act XV of 1865 with a view to advise Government to introduce such modifications as would reform the existing condition against which dissatisfaction is exhibited by certain sections of the community. It appointed after due consideration a sub-committee consisting of representatives not exceeding three in number from the following Association to discuss the whole question of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce as well as Succession and report to the Council.

Associations:—The Zoroastrian Association, The Parsi Central Association, The Athornan Mandala, The Jashan Committee, The Iranian Anjuman, The Zoroastrian Brotherhood.

The above Sub-Committee has held successive meetings and is expected shortly to submit its report to the Council on the question.

TRAINING CLASS IN CO-OPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay Branch a Training Class for the benefit of the members of Co-operative Societies and the public in general will be conducted at Dadar (Dadar English School) from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., on Sunday, the 16th instant when prominent co-operators, economists and experts in labour and industrial problems will deliver lectures on subjects connected with the co-operative movement in its various phases. On the subjects of the lectures an examination will be held after about a week Those desirous of appearing at the examination may kindly give their names to Mr S. M. Kelwal, Propaganda Officer, Co-operative Societies, Bombay City, Kakad Wadi Girgaum after the lectures are over. The successful candidates will be given certificates of merit.

At the special request of the public of Dadar and the surrounding suburbs who generally find it inconvenient to take advantage of the training classes held in Fort areas, this class has been specially arranged at Dadar and though it is held for one day Professor H. L. Kaji the President of the Co-operative Institute, Bombay Branch has taken particular care to see that the subjects and the specialists to treat them are the same as those for the classes in Bombay.

Secretaries and members of Co-operative Societies are earnestly requested to take advantage of this Course of lectures. The public are also cordially invited to attend.

KARTIKA PURNIMA AND G. I. P. RY.

The Secretary of the Fort Jain Volunteer Corps writes from Bora Bazaar, Bombay:—

"On the 11th instant, the "Kartika Purnima" of Jains falls. An application was made to the Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway to stop all the Suburban trains at Byculla. In reply to this application, the Superintendent writes that with the exception of Nos. 71—down, 75—down, 77—down and 46—up trains, all suburban trains are timed to stop at Byculla on that day. It is hoped that the Jain community will take advantage of this arrangement."

BOMBAY ASSN. OF INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS, (INDIA).

The following is the programme for the Third Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India), which will be held in Bombay on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant:

Monday, Nov. 24:—11 a.m. Business Meeting. 11-30 a.m. Paper by Mr. G. W. Burley on "Machine Tools and Mass Production." Paper by Mr. S. M. Abdullah on "Storm Water Drains in Back Bay." 2-30 p.m. Visit V. J. Technical Institute, Dharavi Power Station of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, and Development Department's chawls at Worli.

Tuesday, Nov. 25:—11 a.m. Paper by Mr. B. Paul on "Tata Power Transmission Costs," and Paper by Mr. E. J. M. Hudson on "Chemical Engineering in India." 3 p.m. Paper by Mr. D. B. Kora on "Irrigation in Nawanagar State," and Paper by Mr. C. T. Glass-Hooper on "Manufactured Weather."

Wednesday, Nov. 26:—7-30 a.m. Visit Back Bay Reclamation. 11-30 a.m. Paper by Mr. K. W. Parkhurst on "Practical Considerations influencing the Design and construction of Road in India," illustrated with cinema films. 4 p.m. Visit Times Press. 8-30 p.m. Annual Dinner at the Masonic Hall.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Karad, wires under date November 6th:—At a representative public meeting held here on the 5th instant a resolution was passed strongly condemning the repression that has been inaugurated in Bengal and viewing these measures as highly objectionable and subversive of fundamental principles of liberty, individual freedom and responsible government. The meeting also urged all the parties to sink their differences and unitedly oppose this policy of Government.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SECOND LL. B. EXAM RESULTS.

CLASS I. (In order of merit.)

J A Kaji and A M Anandjiwala.

CLASS II.

V Arkalgud, R G Athavale, S S Athavankar, W R Atre, B B Avadhani, M R Bagwe, S M Belani, F M Bharucha, H G Bhawsar, Y B Bhinge, G M Chawathe, H V Desai, N K Desai, N P Desai, M D Deshmukh, M K Deshpande, F X De Souza, V K Dharmatti, D B Dikshit, C S Gadarya, K B Gajendragadkar, K Gandasi, V C Gandhi, R R Gharekhan, K R Godbole, S P Gokhale, G G Gupte, Y B Gupte, V G Hegde, A B Jahagirdar, N R Joshi, P V Joshi, L S Kagal, K Kalasa, R N M Karikehalli, B D Karkhanis, P G Karki, K J Khambata, S M Kothare, A G Kulkarni, K G Kulkarni, R B Kulkarni, V D Kulkarni, N F Madan, N N Majmudar, N T Maniar, V N Maniar, K J Master, L M Mchendale, R G Menon, A Q Mohamed, V Y Mone, A G Munshi, S N Nagarkar, G R Naik, R S Naik, B N Nalavade, C V Nanavati, N N Nizamani, B R Palamanda, P D Pandit, M M Parikh, D R Parkhe, C B Patel, J T Patel, L S Patel, P F Patel, D K Patil, S T Patil, B B Patwardhan, J R Pawar, J R Pendherkar, J S Pradhan, D K Sathe, C N Shah, H P Shah, P D Shah, M I Shaikh, C V Sheth, N L Sheth, N M Soman, K M Subbarao, M N Tabib, R R Upadhyaya, V V Varia.

PASS.

G M K Aiyar, S M Bapat, R G Barve, M K Bellur, A P Bhatt, R S Bulsara, T G Chitnis, T M Choksi, Y D Damle, C J De Cruz, S A Deosthali, A G Desai, M U Desai, M D Deshmukh, B P Deshpande, B N Dhekne, D G Dholakia, G C Dike, S V Doraiswami, S D Doshi, S J Ghandy, D H Gogate, A S Halbe, M S Hebbal, S R Inna, M R Joshirao, N R Kadapi, G E Khanolkar, D P Kamdar, B S Kerimani, R K Khanolkar, G M Kothari, V A Kothari, H M Kulkarni, V A Kulkarni, D S Lakhote, V C Limaye, J P Lobo, U B Majmudar, G B Mankar, S L Melkote, K U Mohamad, G A Munshi, D C Munsif, P B Nabar, M M Narsinh, V V Navalgi, B K Nowkhandewala, W B Oka, G N Pandit, N M Parekh, C C Pathak, M L Patwardhan, B N Rajopadhye, M L Raval, S M Sheth, G M Shukla, R Sreenivasaiya, H V Varde, M K Vijayakar.

BOMBAY HOUSEING PROBLEM.

PROF. HAJI'S SUGGESTION.

In the current Bombay Labour Gazette there are two articles on house-rents in Bombay, one based on the data collected by the Labour Office and the other contributed by Prof. H. L. Kaji. The following table shows the results of the Enquiry conducted by the Labour Office:—

Percentage rise in rents in 1923-24 over 1914-15.

Class of Dwelling	Total Number of quotations.	Old and New Buildings Combined.
Working	10,713	plus 19.3
Middle	7,717	plus 75.0
Upper	740	plus 62.8

Prof. Kaji's article deals with the housing condition among the lower middle classes in Bombay. His conclusions are based upon the particulars about rents and other conditions of 450 tenements. He has come to the conclusion that the most characteristic lower middle class dwelling in Bombay consists of two rooms with a floor-space of 260 sq. ft. and an average of 4.2 persons. Prof. Kaji is of opinion that it is only by greater concessions to Co-operative Housing Societies and by securing increased facilities and better security in the suburbs, that the housing problem in Bombay will find a permanent solution.

STEAMERS' VOYAGES DELAYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Owing to squally weather the steamer "Merkara" which arrived in the Madras harbour on Tuesday to pick up passengers sailing for England via Colombo parted her stern lines yesterday afternoon and was anchored in midstream. The sea being very rough, the Port authorities did not allow passengers to board the vessel which was timed to leave Madras yesterday. She will sail to-day, weather permitting, but at the time of wiring (12 noon) the danger signal was still hoisted.

The steamer "Tara" bound for the Straits with mails, passengers and emigrants scheduled to leave Madras Port, yesterday night, is also up here and will sail to-day if weather improves. As a serious storm was apprehended the Port authorities yesterday ordered all vessels lying in the harbour to be kept in full steam facing the harbour entrance to enable them to put out to sea in case of any emergency. The Marine Police and Harbour authorities were present in the harbour throughout the night, but nothing untoward happened. At 10-15 this morning the Madras Harbour signal mast hoisted the cone upside down meaning that there was a storm in the Bay working towards the Port. The Associated Press learns that the steamer "Merkara" bound for London will, however, sail at daylight to-morrow.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The 6th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on Thursday, the 6th instant.

The subjects discussed were:—(i) Increase in charges for meals at Victoria Terminus Refreshment Room. (ii) Reduction in the Intermediate Class fares. (iii) Proposed alterations in the third-class seating accommodation in suburban carriages.

Certain information was also placed before the Committee showing that as a result of the new arrangements at Wadi Bunder in connection with the loading and despatch of consignments, 50 per cent. better wagon loads had been secured; certain classes of goods were despatched direct to their destination instead of having to be transhipped at certain points, with the result that they were subject to less re-handling and risk of pilferage. Damage in transit was minimised, and goods reached destination in a shorter time. This represented a great gain to the public especially in the fact that only about half the number of wagons are now used for the traffic as compared with the number used under the old arrangement, thus making a larger number of wagons available for public traffic.

LAUDER'S BIG SUCCESS AT EXCELSIOR.

Sir Harry Lauder and his fine company of international vaudeville stars are sustaining their splendid success at the Excelsior where double and treble encores are the order of the evening. Lauder himself sang no less than six songs last night and still the big audience clamoured for more considering that Sir Harry makes a complete change of attire and make-up for each character and that the atmosphere was by no means "brawy," the demand appeared to savour of selfishness, but the comedian evidently appreciated it as a compliment and promised another budget from his almost illimitable storehouse of gems to-morrow evening when the programme will again be varied. There will be a matinee performance to-morrow afternoon commencing at 5-30 for the convenience of those unable to attend the night performances. The box plans are at Rose's till 5 p.m. daily and to-night's plan will be at the theatre after that hour.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, E. E. Morris stood charged with cheating at the instance of George Nelmes, executary of the Preventive Service Club.

The facts of the case were that on 7th August 1923, accused went to the complainant and represented to him that the accused was a representative of the Caxton Printing Press. The accused was further alleged to have solicited for orders of stationery and allied goods. The complainant believing the story gave him an order for 1000 I. O. U. sheets and 10,000 Bar tickets. The order was duly executed and a bill amounting to Rs. 285-12-0 was presented to the complainant. The complainant passed two cheques for the amount on the Imperial Bank of India. Later on the Service Club received a letter from the Press for paying their bills. The Club was surprised to receive the same but paid Rs. 142-14-0 to the Caxtons in provisional settlement of their dues. The police were then informed of the occurrence.

The accused admitted that he had received the amount from the Club but said that he had lost it in his business. He also admitted his civil liability to pay to the Caxton Press and requested His Worship to give him some time as he was willing to make good the amount.

His Worship asked the parties whether they would effect a compromise on the accused showing his willingness to make go the amount.

The case stands adjourned.

BRINGING ROTTEN BEEF IN CITY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Satar Gafoor, Sanker Shiru and Ramu Musa were charged with bringing rotten beef into the city in contravention of Municipal regulations.

The facts of the case were that the accused were detained on the Marine Lines station at 11-50 a.m. on the 4th instant by a police constable. On a search being made 156 lbs of rotten beef were found in the bundles which the accused were carrying.

All the accused pleaded not guilty accused no 1 said that the beef was given to him by another person. Accuseds No. 2 and 3 said that the beef was given to them by accused No. 1.

His Worship convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default 20 days simple imprisonment. Accuseds No. 2 and No. 3 were acquitted.

SELLING CRACKERS WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Goverdhan Devji, Gulamali Abdul Rohim, Goverdhan Kisanlal and Sitaram Hemraj were charged with selling explosives without license at the instance of Deputy Inspector Samson.

The accused, it appeared from evidence, were hawking crackers and other explosives along the Bhuleshwar Road and Sheik Memon Street, Deputy Inspector Samson got the accused arrested and hauled them before His Worship.

The Magistrate fined the accused Nos. 1. 2 and 4 Rs. 10 while accused No. 3 was fined Rs. 15.

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mohile, Manager of the Deccan Stores was charged with wrongful restraint at the instance of Luxman Pandurang.

Mr. Parulkar, pleader appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. A. D. Sabnis, pleader.

The facts of the case were that the complainant had a tailoring shop in the Deccan Stores since 1918. At the time of opening the shop, the complainant had entered into an agreement whereby the complainant was to pay 8½ p. c. on the sale proceeds of the goods to the owners of the Deccan Stores. Since last year the complainant had opened a separate shop at Sayana Buildings as he wanted to sever his connections with the Stores. The complainant alleged that he had goods worth nearly Rs. 2,000 in the Deccan Stores which he wanted to remove but the accused was alleged to have restrained him from doing so. It was further alleged that the accused threatened him with assault.

The accused in his statement stated that he was the manager of the Deccan Stores since 1920, and that the complainant had a tailoring shop in the Stores since 1918. According to the terms of the agreement entered into with the complainant, the Manager of the Stores had the right to restrain the taking away of the goods till the complainant had paid the amount he owed to the Stores. The accused further stated that the complainant owed nearly Rs. 7,000 to the Stores and as he was repeatedly asked to pay off the same and since he knew that the Stores were thinking of proceeding against him, he had brought this case simple to harass the accused. The allegations made by the complainant against the accused were entirely false.

His Worship disbelieving the story of the complainant acquitted the accused.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

A CHILD'S DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest touching the death of a male child (8 days old) who died in the Motlibai Hospital on the 22nd ult. under circumstances already reported in these columns. The child it will be remembered was taken to the hospital by a man (Hindu) who was accompanied by a girl. The man told the registrar of the hospital that the child's mother was dead and that there was no one to look after him. The child was suffering from fever and the skin round the chin was peeled off. The child died the next day after admission. In the opinion of the House Surgeon, Motlibai Hospital, the child died of the effect of the burns. The police made enquiries in regard to the man who brought the child and who gave his address as Coment Chawl but he was not traced.

The jury returned a verdict of death by burns but remarked that there was no evidence to show as to how it occurred.

INQUEST ON NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest touching the death of a newly born male child who was found on the first floor of Nabob's chawl on 24th ultimo. Under circumstances already reported in these columns. The suspected woman Koinabai was present at the inquest. Koinabai was found digging a hole in her room by her neighbours which aroused their suspicion. On being asked she explained that she was digging the hole because the tub was leaking. The police being informed the room was searched and the dead body of the infant was taken out of the hole covered by the tub. The suspected woman was then removed to Bai Motlibai Hospital where she was detained for treatment and on being examined she was found to have delivered the child 48 hours before. Dr. W. Nunan who made post-mortem examination on the body of the child said there were three incised wounds on the right side of the neck. There was an incised penetrating wound of the chest on the left side behind 6th and 7th ribs. There were internal signs of asphyxation. The cause of death was asphyxation and haemorrhage.

The jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxation and haemorrhage from wounds caused by the suspect Koinabai.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION TO HEDJAZ.

NAMES SUBMITTED TO GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The Central Khilafat Committee has chosen the following persons to form Nejd and Hedjaz deputation and submitted their names to the Government of India, Home Department, for permission and passports:—Moulvi Kifayatulla of Delhi, Moulvi Sulaiman Nadir of Azamgadh, Moulvi Abdul Queeir of Quascor and Messrs. Tasaddug Ahmed Khan Sherwani and Abdul Aziz Ansari of Aligarh.

The delegation will go to Hedjaz and if the Sultan of Nejd is not there to Nejd also via Jeddah and try to mediate and establish peace between the Muslims of Hedjaz and Nejd. With that view the delegation will interview Emir Ali, the Council of Hedjaz notables and the Sultan of Nejd all of whom have expressed to the Khilafat Committee their willingness to receive the proposed deputation from India.

SERIOUS MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday at about 7-45 p.m. a serious motor car accident occurred at Charni Road near Girgaon. It appears two tram cars, No. 275 and No. 411 were running in opposite directions along Charni Road, when a motor car No. 4527-Z driven by one Mohmed Pilla tried to cross the road from between the two tram cars. The motor car was jammed in between the two tram cars and was reduced to a wreck in a few seconds. Fortunately the driver Mohmed Pilla escaped uninjured, while the passengers of the two tram cars received a terrific jostling. There was no body else besides the driver in the motor car. The car belonged to Mr. Shamji Gopal.

RAILWAY TRAIN FATALITY.

Dadoo Maloo Mahar (35) a labourer was working on the railway lines at Kurla on Wednesday at about 9 a.m. when he was knocked down by a down train. After the train passed some labourers ran towards him and saw him lying near the down line. His head was broken and was bleeding. He was put into a train and was removed to Byculla, but died on the way.

DEATH BY BURNS.

Gangabai, (17) wife of Mohan Vithal residing on the second floor of the Improvement Trust Chawl, Memonwada, was cooking her food on Tuesday morning when her clothes caught fire and she was extensively burnt all over her body. She was removed to G. T. Hospital where she died a few hours after admission.

At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death by burns.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Behar and Orissa week ending 3rd November:—There was no rainfall in the province during the week under report except light showers in parts of Balasore and Angul. Standing crops are doing well. Some damage to paddy has been done by insects in parts of Puri and Sambalpur. The preparation of lands for rabi is going on and sowing is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane has begun in places. Harvesting of early winter paddy has begun in Chota Nagpur and some districts of Behar. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in four and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at the headquarters excluding Angul is stationary at 6.92 seers a rupee, and that of maize is 10.20 seers against 10.32 seers last week. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The Bay storm crossed the Coast this morning near Madras and weakened considerably. A residual depression now lies near Nellore. It caused heavy rain on the Coromandi Coast. Weather is slightly disturbed over Northern and Central India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in North Madras Coast and local in East Rajputana, Mysore, South-east Madras and Madras Deccan while a few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur and East of Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Jaipur a half Cuddalore one, Madras four, Nellore seven, Masulipatam and Cocanada three, and Vizagapatam one and half

Forecast:—Extension in Deccan.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Nov. 6.

At the opium sale, to-day, 250 chests of Benares opium were offered for sale, but only 10 chests were sold, there being no buyers for the rest. The total proceeds amounted to Rs. 45,125, the highest price per chest being Rs. 4,515, the lowest Rs. 4,510 and average Rs. 4,512-8.

EXCHANGE BANK T.T.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence.

SPORTING NEWS.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 6.

BAWDA PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arab Ponies in the 3rd Division.

Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafarkhan's MUNDOOR 8-5. Barnett 1

Faraj Bin Sanad and N E Patel's DAAS 7-2 S. Black 3

Shushtary's DHAREEN 8-1 McQuade 3

N N Zodge's RECTOR 7-11 F Black 4

Also Ran: Suryapan 9-0 Meazer 8-5 Lahore 7-13, Bugler 7-5.

Betting: 2/1 against Meazer, Dhareen, 4/1 Mundoor 6/1 Lahore. Longer prices the others.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 4-4, Rs. 6 and Rs. 3.

BAWDA PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Buder bin Alwash's MUZYED 7-2 S Black 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's BHAGWAZENDA 8-6 Sheldon 2

M. Ryan's LAST CALL 9-12 McPherson ... 3

Also Ran: Zubeir 7-4, Sooroor 8-2 Durham 7-10, Anderin 7-4.

Betting: 3/2 Last Call and Anderin, 4/1 Muyzed, 10/1 others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11-12. Places Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9/8.

SHAHUPURI PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Division, which have not won a race value Rs. 900 or over since March 1923.

Yusuf Haroon and Munshi Alimohamed Abdulla's MY FANCY 9-0 Easton 1*

Heath's ANGORA 7-1 S. Black 1*

Wahab and Fayad Sulleman's SURETY 7-10 Donnelly 3

Mustapha Talib's KARKADAN 8-10 McPherson 4

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Tawakul 8-4, Toofan 8-2, Vadnan 7-10, Amrin 7-6.

Betting: 2/1 against My Fancy, 3/2 against Karkadan, 5/1 Surety and Amrin, 7/1 Angora, 10/1 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4-8 on My Fancy, and 6-4 on Angora. Places Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-12 and 4.

TURF CLUB PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in the 3rd and 4th divisions. Stakes presented by the Western India Turf Club.

M Ryan's LUXMI 8-8 McPherson 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAPHNIS 9-0 Sheldon 2

Heath's BLACKWATER 8-10 Barnett 3

Also Ran: The Lily 7-11.

Betting: 1-2 against Luxmi, 3/1 Daphnis and Blackwater, 8/1 The Lily.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4. Places Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 9-4.

KALAMBA PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Heath's ISLANDLORD 9-3 McPherson 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAGICAL MIKE 9-13 Sheldon 2

A M Khairaz's PENDANT 8-0 M Hoyt 3

Also Ran:—Harmony 9-8.

Betting: 1/2 against Harmony, 2/1 against Islandlord 6/1 Magical Mike and Pendant.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 7, Places Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6.

MAHARANI CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division. Cup value Rs. 500 presented by Her Highness the Maharani of Kolhapur.

H Kadum's RAJPUT 8-6 S. Black 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMBAN 8-12 Sheldon 2

Abdulla Mana's ADWAN 9-4, Andas 3

Ardeshir Curzetjee's CAIRO 9-8 McPherson 4

Also Ran: Brindisi 9-1, Cossack 9-0, Little Joker 8-12, Panipat 8-9, Sultan 8-8, Brazee 8-8 and Rising Star.

Betting: 2/1 against Rising Star, and Cairo, 4/1 Adwan, 6/1 Cossack and Brazee, 8 Ramban and Brindisi. Longer odds the rest.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 15-0, Rs. 10-12 and Rs. 12.

INTER-DIST. HOCKEY IN POONA.

MAHRATTA L. I. (1) BEAT SIKH REGT. (1)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

The Inter-District Hockey Tournament (Indian Army) for Young Soldiers was concluded this evening when the 11/4th Sikh Regiment from Ahmednagar met the 10/5th Mahratta L. I. (Training Battalion) from Belgaum in the final match. A large crowd which lined the sides of the Gymkhana ground was treated to a good game of hockney especially in the opening stages which were fairly evenly contested. The Sikhs were the first to score after about ten minutes of fast play, but five minutes later the Mahrattas equalized. From then onwards the Mahrattas began to get the upper hand, but it was not till before the call of half-time that they were able to add another goal. In the second period the superior passing tactics of the Belgaum forwards enabled them to keep the Sikhs on the defensive for the greater part of the time. They scored two more goals and might have won by a bigger margin had not some of their players been detected offside. When the final whistle sounded the score was:—

10/5th Mahratta L. I. (Training Battalion) ..... 4 goals

11/4th Sikh Regiment ..... 1 goal.

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The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1924.

THE U. S. PRESIDENT.

Mr. Calvin Coolidge has been re-elected President of the United States. This choice of the executive head of its Government for four years by one of the greatest nations of the world is of no little interest and importance in view of the influence which America exercises over the rest of the world. In re-electing Mr. Coolidge the American electorate has, according to Reuter's, given the world another great Conservative victory. It is clear that the amazing swing of the pendulum which has brought the Conservatives into power in England has had its repercussion on American opinion, which is fundamentally conservative, and considerably improved the chances of Mr. Coolidge; but no-one, who knew anything about America, had any doubt as to the result of the presidential election. It is true that the advent of La Follete, the third-Party candidate and the hope of the progressive elements in America, had lent a piquancy to the contest, but not even his most ardent supporters could venture to hope that he would be elected. The utmost that La Follete could expect to do was to throw the task of choosing the President upon the Congress. This would have happened if through a heavy vote for him, neither Mr. Coolidge nor Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate, had obtained the 266 votes required for a majority of one in the Electoral College, which consists of 531 presidential electors.

However, the American electorate, through its representative Electoral College, has given its choice—a choice which will not surprise any careful student of contemporary American life and politics, however much one wishes that the majority of the electors had, by choosing La Follete, given, to use his language, "the lie to the assumption that this country no longer boasts of an incorruptible and courageous citizenry." The chances of Mr. Davis, the ex-Ambassador to England, were not very great from the beginning. In personal equipment he is immeasurably superior to Mr. Coolidge, but he started the campaign with several handicaps. In the first place he did not exist as a political leader and his nomination by the Democratic Convention, after over 100 ballots, as a compromise candidate in place of Mr. McAdoo and the idolised Governor "Al" Smith showed how the Democratil Party was like a house divided against itself. Mr. Davis' denunciation, during his electioneering campaign, of the Republicans on account of Cabinet corruption and the oil scandals, lost much of its force because of the damaging fact that he himself is a "corporation lawyer," an employee of Wall Street, and counsel for many years for the house of Pierpont Morgan. Nor was Mr. Davis' wholehearted advocacy of America's membership of the League of Nations calculated to be more popular than the official Republican policy of co-operation with Europe without the "pledging of power." It was not, therefore, surprising that Mr. Coolidge and the Republicans almost ignored Mr. Davis and concentrated their attack against the insurgent forces rallied under the banner of La Follete.

Extravagant claims have been made on behalf of La Follete by his adherents and admirers. True, he embodies in himself the spirit of revolt against things as they are, but his progressivism is, in characteristically American fashion, blended with convictions and prejudices which hardly distinguish him from the Republicans to whose fold he belonged until recently. Nevertheless La Follete has been the foremost man in such progressive politics in America as the powerful financial interests and the Puritan tradition of moral persecution could tolerate. During the war he was a man whom no-one would honour and all in the seats of the mighty despised for his views. But he kept his faith and his soul clean. It was not, therefore, long before he regained his popularity and was re-elected to the Senate by the largest majority ever given to anyone in his State of Wisconsin where his record as Governor has been unparalleled. For forty years he has waged war against the party machine and has earned the unique reputation of being the one man in political life who will not bow the knee to Baal. As a rebel, he had no party or organisation or funds to support him in his contest for presidentship but under his flag gathered many of those who hoped for nothing from either of the old parties. His candidature was a protest against the abasement of the Republic and the growing power of Big Business. But the crushing nature of his defeat shows how strongly entrenched are the interests against which he has raised the revolt,—stronger, in fact, than they were twelve years ago when Mr. Roosevelt thrilled a large mass of his countrymen with the hopes of a new vital and thorough-going party, and destroyed it when it had served its purpose. In choosing Mr. Coolidge America has chosen safety—safety not for true democracy but for Big Business.

RHODOMONTADE.

Affecting a judicial understanding of the question, the "Times of India" discredits the existence of artificial obstacles in the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine, and justifies the dominance of vested interests in our shipping trade. It is, however, refreshing that after a long concatenation of words the "Times" gives away its case in favour of Indian contention. Speaking on the incidence of rate-wars and the exclusive policy of Conference rings the "Times" arrives at a conclusion which supports our case. It writes: "Personally we are all against monopolies and on that ground would prefer a fair ground and no favour. But we recognise also that the vested interests have a case, although that case does *not* appeal to us." If this recognition of a bad case had been fully evident to the writer in the earlier part of the article, the theme would of course have been differently developed and the blessings given turned into just condemnation. The whole article is a rigmarole of meretricious reasoning, and the facility with which the term "shipper" is used in place of the "ship-owner" proves the lively ignorance of the writer as he dilates upon shipping problems. While much glee is expressed over the defeat of Germany as she presumed to build up a mercantile marine, there is little attention paid to the success of other countries which are able to command all the resources of the State in their nationally controlled transport. The capital instance is Britain who built up her shipping trade on the strength of Navigation Laws. Having by ruthless means developed her shipping trade and got a lead over other nations, she complaisantly preaches the wisdom of an open field and the sacrifice by backward countries of the lessons of her own example. The attitude is characteristic though not edifying. British Navigation Laws were enforced until 1849, when the shipping primacy of Britain was established. For a succint statement of their objects, we may quote an impartial authority like the Encyclopaedia Brittanica which declares: "Navigation Laws include all laws designed to secure a commercial monopoly to the State which enacted them; in Great Britain the object was attained by Navigation Acts." With this history behind, it takes not a little effrontery on the part of British apologists to argue serenely against "artificially fostering a mercantile marine." The 'Times of India" is however equal to it.

Though, ultimately, the case for vested interests does not appeal to our contemporary, it blinks at the obvious fact that our coastal trade has been almost a monopoly of foreign interests. But there is the consolation that "India does not lose, but gains, in wealth by having a good coastal service, even though, *prima facie*, it may seem to be foreign". Why this visual perplexity, when the service is actually foreign and ten to twelve crores of rupees are annually drained away by the foraigner who jealously guards his monopoly and tries to destroy indigenous enterprise under the connivance of an obliging Government? After this display of sapient poltroonery, the "Times" proceeds to analyse the "hard facts" of the case. "To get down to hard facts, there is nothing *in theory* to prevent Indians floating shipping companies to capture the coastal and other trade." There we agree and the charm of British exploitation is that there is nothing *in theory* hindering our wondrous transformation. It is in the realm of practice that vested interests manage, under benign auspices, to strangle Indian enterprise. The "Times" is under the happy illusion that in Indian history, our mariners never succeeded in navigating the Arabian Sea. It is a perversion of the truth. As a matter of fact it is the strangulation of Indian enterprise and the cunning system of certifying officers which are responsible for the dearth of indigenous experts. The employment of foreign officers and the reservation of the coast for Indian bottoms are perfectly compatible, and also workable, in the transition. At present, the annual bill of officers in India's coastal traffic does not exceed Rs. 60 lakhs, (a small fraction of the receipts) and our claim is that the profit of the business ought to be secured to India. Much is made of the scandal of Indian boats being over-charged on insurance account. The interesting part of the invidious intrigue is that Indian boats built in British dock-yards and officered by British experts are in our coastal trade discouraged through high insurance imposts, and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company had to put up a hard fight to obtain relief from the very system advertised by the "Times" as a decent argument. Boats belonging to the B. S N. Company have sailed along the coast under Indian officers. Since it has been done, the "Times of India" will do well to copy the logic of Sir Arthur Froom, that India being part of the Empire ought to depend upon the services of imperial enterprise. What more does India want, when she has opportunities of glowing into pride over the imperialists who look after her trade and government and defence, and incidentally relieve the Indian of the burden of filling himself with the modicum of victuals which doctors deem necessary for healthful subsistence? India has unfortunately started to think of her own trade and defence and government, and also adequate food for the children of the soil. When firms thriving on the fostered encroachments of two centuries, resent Indian ventures as a nuisance and at the same time mightily moralise over it, they seem hardly to realise the incongruity of the poacher turning game-keeper.

The defender of unfair acquisitions wonders whether the system of rate-wars, deferred rebates and Conference dictation, are impediments to the growth of Indian enterprise. The "Times" is wilfully blind to authoritative findings. Rate-wars by foreign companies with long reserves are obvious weapons of destruction which no patriotic government in the world tolerates. Deferred Rebates have been condemned by the Fiscal Commission and the Headlam Committee, while the Conference system ostracises the intruder. The "Times" seems to see something odd in the idea of coastal traffic being a natural avenue of Indian enterprise, but the Mercantile Marine Committee concedes the point. We do not believe that reservation of coastal traffic will result in a worse monopoly than the one prevailing now. There will be Indian competition for freight by companies brought into existence by the prospect of fair-play. The Headlam Committee had been asked to frame a policy for the definite object of an Indian Mercantile Marine, and no honest man who accepts the object as desirable can advance trumpery extenuations. The "Times" says that if you raise rates, you lessen the power of exporters to compete abroad. Who wants to "raise rates" in the coastal traffic which now, it is insinuated, is run at cheap advantage by the monopolists? As for the rewards of enterprise of which much is said, they have reaped their capital many times over. No other Government but the Indian would, on grounds of specious frivolity and the instigation of vested interests, remain indifferent to the advice of an expert Committee which recognised national interests. They have done nothing, and we must look to Anglo-Indian journals for addled and discursive attempts for their justification. In regard to the "Times of India" we must thankfully own that its present rhodomontade has been relieved by the admission that the case of vested interests "does not appeal" to it.

Notes of the Day.

Tactless Business.

Rather less than normal tact and more than ill-seasoned defiance, have been shown by the Tramway Company in its dealings with the Corporation of late. The Company is keen in the increase of fares though the share-holders got a dividend of 11 per cent. in 1923, and the opposition of the Corporation has been unpalatable to the management. Ejected through the main door, the proposition is coming round at the window. At Tuesday's meeting of the Corporation, it was stated that the Company had failed explicitly to answer the enquiry of the Tramways Committee regarding the extension of track to Gowalia Tank and King's Circle. The Company had previously proposed that they should be allowed increased fares on the two extensions at the rate of 1 anna up to two miles, 1½ annas for over two miles and below five miles, and 2 annas for longer distances. The question had to be settled before the Company would incur the responsibility of extension. The obduracy of the Company naturally irritated the members of the Corporation and Mr. Nariman drew the attention of members to their right of ordering extensions under the deed of agreement and compelling the Company to maintain traffic. The Commissioner now stands entrusted with the responsibility of a little strong action against the passive resistance of the Company. The public will deplore the eventuality of an open conflict and it now devolves on the Company to obviate the possibilities of unpleasantness. Yesterday, the question recurred in the Corporation, this time the need of sheltered stands dividing the Committee and the Company. The Victoria Gardens sector is notorious for congested traffic and the suggestion of a sheltered stand for passengers cannot be said to be a devastatingly onerous demand; but it would seems the Company is sitting upon the proposal, pending the settlement of fares. The attitude is not conciliatory. As the cost of a shelter is not prohibitive, the members presumed that the Company wanted to precipitate the question of fares. We hope that the large majority which supported Mr. Nariman's amendment will help the Company to revise its views of the powers it enjoys from the concession granted by the Corporation.

"Character and Climate."

Mr. G. S. Dara, Editor, "Hind" (London) writes from Paris:—

"The leader "Character and Climate" in one of your issues arrived last week has impressed so many of us greatly. Some of my French friends and fellow-workers would have you conveyed their appreciation of the manner in which you have dealt with the difference in character with divergent climes. To them, however, the most impressive of all was the remark that: "The British though divided by a few miles off the Channel from France have an Imperial character, while the French have merely a National one." To us Indians as well as to English sympathisers, the statement further provides in a nutshell the entire Indian position of to-day. From British 'Character' to British 'Climate', and from English fog to Indian clearness, all are there. Nothing to my mind is left out to help the British habit of "muddling through", when, referring to the present political system, you point out pertinently as one, under which "paid alien civilians dare to insult the intelligence and honour of a race with a proud past." It gives all so comprehensively. Nor does it omit the approbation that Dr. Datta (a nominated Indian Christian on the Assembly) deserves duly for taking up a resolute stand in his Budget Speech and the one on 'Services'. Encouraged greatly as some of us are at this great performance and 'Christian act' of his, I venture to put it to Dr. Datta also to reconsider now an equally Christian act—the performance of the installation of the "Indian Y. M. C. A. Hostel" in London."

The "New Thana."

Mr. Dara proceeds:—

"At an entirely private luncheon Lord Lytton presided. Dr. Datta and a few others specially invited were present (the Nationalists and the members of the Caliphate Deputation were excluded). The case for this Y. M. C. A. Hostel was fully discussed and outlines arranged. Since then a report has also been adopted giving the fullest support to the Hostel by a committee with which Dr. Datta was so closely associated. That this Hostel is only a substitute for the notorious 21 Cromwell House, also known as the Indian *Thana* in England is a fact admitted by Nationalists of all shades of opinion. Mr. Arthur Field has written about it in your columns so often. Frequently Horniman has referred to this "new Thana"—not only in 'The Chronicle' and 'Hind', but also a resolution to that effect was carried in a session of the "Bharat Conference London", when he was presiding. Saklatvala has also equally emphatically condemned the activities of this Y. M. C. A. Protests have also been registered against it by the Woking Mosque, Ahmedia Mosque, Sikh Dharmsala (although all three are officialised bodies) and the Central Islamic Society. In view of these opinions before him, will not Dr. Datta care to reconsider his own opinion and take the public in confidence as regards his official committments or otherwise, if any? It is not after all too much of an expectation from him—not so at any rate since his recent stand in the Assembly."

POLICE RAJ.

(BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.)

I regret that Lord Reading has resorted to the Regulation of 1818 and Rowlattism in the garb of the new Ordinance. As instruments of peace and order they are repugnant to the enlightened spirit of Christian civilisation. They really belong to the awful age of despotism whose methods were more or less barbarous. They were quite fashionable in England during the Norman domination when foreign rulers sought to subdue the Anglo-Saxons by flinging the most spirited of them into horrible dungeons. But in 1215 the Barons by force of arms wrenched from King John the fundamental principle of Government that "no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized or outlawed or banished or any ways destroyed . . . save by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land." And now, after the lapse of 700 years, a Scion of the House of Moses ordains that any Police Inspector "may arrest without warrant any person against whom a reasonable 'suspicion' exists" and confine him in the nearest Bastille without liability to "legal proceedings for anything done in good faith." This is Police Raj. Under Police raj with legal immunity and a little impunity good-bye to the liberty of the subject. Without liberty there can be no justice. Poor Bengal! She'll have no trial by jury, but trial by perjury during the regime of the Ordinance. The Ex-Chief Justice of England is not familiar with this aspect of the "lettres de cachet" founded on Police suspicion inflamed by gubernatorial resolution to crush the terrorists. These "lettres de cachet" have a fatal facility to entrap the innocent by the deliberate effort of the terrorists to embroil their adversaries in order to confound the officials. I did not dream of this bitter bill for the Divali festival. I dreamt of Liberty Hall and British gratitude for the lives given, blood spilt, money spent, and services rendered during the war all over the world for the benefit of Great Britain and her European Allies. India is restive as America was restive after the Stamp Act. But American Independence might have been averted if England had acted on Pitt's advice

"Be to her faults a little blind:
Be to her virtues very kind." Amen.

No Necessity.

I am not convinced of the necessity of this drastic measure. Mr. Nehru's oratorical flight has no foundation in fact. Lord Reading's sleep of the just is not disturbed by the anxiety of finding "the whole country in a state of revolution" as he has kept the Ordinance within the boundaries of Bengal. Mr. Das' revelation sounds like bluff or treachery. Lord Lytton infers from it the existence of a criminal association distinct for terrorists to paralyse Government by assassination. But ness has not discovered any arms, ammunthe midnight search of surprising sudden tion or explosives except literature scarcely more dangerous and destructive than the letters of Junius or the letter of Zinovieff. For the sake of argument I shall assume that a conspiracy exists to overthrow British rule. Nevertheless I contend, upon the admissions of Lord Reading and Lord Lytton themselves, that these coercive acts are unnecessary. Lord Lytton avows that, though the terrorists had no faith in non-violent non-co-operation, still "they realised that the policy of non-violence had been generally accepted, and during the years 1920 and 1921 they were content to stand by and watch events." Lord Reading goes further:—"Towards the end of 1922 the leaders of these conspiracies believing that their objects would not be attained by the methods of the non-co-operation movement decided to *revert* to methods of violence." This conclusively establishes the fact that these protagonists of terrorism are not blind believers in violence for the sake of violence, but are driven to it by despair of the in-efficacy of peaceful methods. They are evidently not beyond reclamation. History has seldom exhibited such reasonable anarchists. The

(Continued on page 8.)

LORD BIRKENHEAD

APPOINTED SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

COMMENDATION OF "M. G."

LONDON, Nov. 6.

According to newspapers, Lord Birkenhead has been appointed Secretary of State for India.

COMMENDATION OF "M. G."

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leader commends the choice on the ground that Lord Birkenhead's speech on the Amritsar Massacre in the House of Lords on July 19 1920 was soundly Liberal on the essentials of India policy, and says if Lord Birkenhead administers the India office in that spirit he will not go far wrong.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Lord Birkenhead has been appointed Secretary of State for India.—Reuter.

Lord Birkenhead was born in 1872. He was a Fellow and Lecturer of Merton College, Oxford, (1896), Lecturer of Oriel College (1897), Oxford University Extension Lecturer in Modern History (1898).

He was ex-Lord Chancellor, Solicitor-General in Coalition Ministry from May, 1915, and Attorney-General Nov., 1915-1919; as M.P. he caught the attention of the House by a witty and audacious maiden speech and is one of his party's best speakers. He is a Bencher of Gray's Inn. He was president of the Oxford Union, and is the author of several works upon International law. He was Hon. Fellow Wadham College, 1912. He undertook the task of administering the Press Censorship in the war, and later went to the front as major. He was Knighted on becoming Solicitor-General, 1915. He remained Attorney-General on change of Government in Dec., 1916. He visited the U.S.A., and Canada at the end of 1917. A Baronetcy was conferred on him in Jan., 1918. He was appointed Lord Chancellor Jan., 1919, and created Lord Birkenhead. A Viscounty was conferred, in June, 1921. The Law of Property Act, introduced by him in 1922, was a remarkable achievement in co-ordinanting complicated laws. He was raised to an Earldom, Nov., 1922.

His name before he was made a Baron was Frederick Edwin Smith, and he is better known as "Galloper Smith."

MR. MONTAGU INDISPOSED

S. AFRICAN VISIT CANCELLED.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In consequence of somewhat serious indisposition during the past two months Mr. Edwin Montagu has cancelled his visit to South Africa. He is now in a nursing home.—Reuter.

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

GLEANINGSFROM ANNUAL REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The annual report of Mr. T. H. Ainscough, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for India and Ceylon, is prominently published. It sounds a note of guarded optimism, and points out that the stocks of imported goods throughout India are very light. It expresses the conviction that there is an immense amount of the latent purchasing power in India which will be translated into actual buying if only manufacturers' prices can be reduced and some degree of stability in the prices of cotton-goods can be reached. The report expresses satisfaction at the restoration of amicable relations between European importers and representatives and Indian clients and says:—Indian dealers frequently say they are tired of politics and agitation and desire a period of tranquility. The contrast afforded by the attitude of Swarajist members of the legislature with that of six months ago affords a ground for the hope that in time they will settle down to the acceptance of the position of more or less responsible opposition.

The report points out that the recent debates on the Steel Industry Protection Act clearly showed that the Assembly was by no means unanimously Protectionist in its sympathies. It anticipates that tariff applications of minor industries, particularly those mainly owned and managed by Europeans will meet with keener opposition than the Steel Bill did. Important industries such as Cotton, Jute and Tea do not require Protection, and the responsibility for protecting the interests of the vast body of agriculturists rests with Government.

COWS' PROCESSION AT AKOLA

MAHOMEDANS CO OPERATE WITH HINDUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 6.

Yesterday on account of Gopastami a procession of cows was arranged by the local Gorakhina Sabha. A procession started from Nanabhai's bunglow with cows adorned with gold embroidered zuls and passing through the main parts of the city A special feature of the procession was that leading Mohmedans like Khan Saheb Amankhan and Abdul Sattar Khan joined. Speeches were delivered. Sattar Khan's speech on the economic sanctity of the cow was received with great applause. About Rs. 700 were collected on the spot with a contribution of Rs. 11 from Khan Saheb Amankhan,

"UNACCEPTABLE."

EMIR ALI AS KING OF HEDJAZ

EGYPTIAN PRESS ON INDIAN MUSLIMS' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Cairo says that Egyptian newspapers report that the Indian Khilafat Committee, in acknowledging the official intimation of ex-King Hussein's abdication and Emir Ali's accession, states that Indian Muslims cannot accept Emir Ali as the King of Hedjaz, and points out that disasters suffered by Islam are due to the Sherifian family. This view is undoubtedly generally shared in Egypt. The Wafd Press urges Government to agree to despatch Delegates to Ibn Saud's Islamic Conference.—Reuter.

WAHABI ATTACK ON TAIF.

"DAILY CHRONICLE" REPORT REFUTED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Contradicting the despatch of the 'Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Port Sudan, Arab eye-witnesses (including some members of the Sherifian family) of the Wahabis' attack on Taif have communicated with London asserting that the keeper of the Kaaba's Keys who was then at Taif had his house plundered and his son killed before his eyes and himself stripped and imprisoned.—Reuter.

Reuter's message, dated London, November 4, published in our issue of the 5th inst., stated that the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent from Port Sudan "mentions the almost complete absence of looting and killing on the part of the victorious Wahabis, though their puritan creed was doubtless responsible for the destruction of hookahs in Mecca, of which vast bonfires were made.'

PLAGUE IN MECCA.

SPREADING IN WAHABITE ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A message to the "Daily Express" from Jerusalem says that plague is reported to be spreading in the Wahabite army in Mecca.—Reuter.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Commenting on President Coolidge's election to the American Presidency, the "Petit Parisien" says that electors have not only expressed their gratitude to President Coolidge but also their desire for the continuance of indirect co-operation of America in the reconstruction of Europe.

The "Echo de Paris" is of opinion that the election of President Coolidge is an indication of world-wide decline of ideology. Reuter.

All papers eulogise the President's personality.—Reuter.

MR. COOLIDGE'S VOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

New York.—According to unofficial final figures, Mr. Coolidge has secured 379 electoral votes, Mr. Davis 139 and Mr. La Follette 13.—Reuter.

"LATEST OFFICIAL RECOUNT."

LONDON, Nov. 5.

New York.—The latest official recount credits Mr. Coolidge with 343 electoral votes, Mr. Davis 136 and Mr. Lafollette 13—Reuter.

EFFECT ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

New York.—A sharp rise in prices and unusually heavy volume of dealings on the Stock-Exchange followed the Republican victory. The total sales in the first fifteen minutes exceeded a hundred thousand shares.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Teheran.—The Government troops routed the rebels near the river Zoydoun killing the commander.—Reuter.

Port Said.—The strike of the coolies employed in coaling vessels has been settled.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 5.—In the Rugby football County Championship matches, Kent beat Surrey at Richmond by 19 points to 3 and Middlesex beat Eastern Counties at Southend by 33 points to 18.—Reuter.

In the Rugby Football match All Blacks beat Ulster at Belfast by 28 points to 6.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 5.—In consequence of the decision to abandon the system of competitive awards, which is disfavoured by Overseas and the bulk of Home Exhibitors, the Board of the Wembley Exhibition are issuing a supply of medals and certificates for distribution among all exhibitors.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 5.—The King gave audience to-day to Sir Edmund Barrow on his relinquishing membership of the Council of India.—Reuter.

Mexico City.—The Foreign Ministry has ordered the closing of Mexican Consulates in all British Dominions with effect from November 20.—Reuter.

Paris, Nov. 6.—A Havas Agency message says: Papers announce the arrest in an Alsatian village of two Germans on a charge of tearing up the French Flag.—

"CALCUTTA HONOURS HERSELF."

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

TRIBUTE TO 'APOSTLE OF UNITY.'

MAHATMA ON DUTY OF CORPORATION.

DETESTS REPRESSION IN BENGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Fifty thousand people gave ovation to Mahatma Gandhi and the route was lined with crowds when he arrived at the Town Hall to receive the Corporation address. The Corporation address was presented on the steps of the Town Hall facing a huge lawn stretching two miles and the river Ganges. There the people stopped with bated breath to listen to Mahatmaji for the first time after his release Gandhiji accompanied by Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru drove in a decorated car through Russa Road, Chowringhee Road, Casuarina Avenue Red Road. Govt. Place South Govt. Place. west. They were followed by a dozen cars conveying prominent leaders including Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Raghavendra Rau, Dr. Moonje and others. When Mahatma Gandhi alighted from the motor there was tremendous cheering and people hustled to see him. A hundred volunteers with great difficulty secured a passage for him and sometimes it appeared their ring was on the point of breaking. Gandhiji was led to a decorated balcony of the Town Hall where prominent leaders sat Mr. C. R. Das read the address every line of which was punctuated with cheers. The Mayor was applauded when he read out. "We welcome you in our midst to-day standing on the threshold of prison house. But our faith is large and neither lawless laws nor Viceregal Ordinances nor arbitrary arrests based on such laws and Ordinances can possibly obstruct or destroy the work before us or crush the growth of our national life". (loud cheers and applause). The Mayor depicted Mahatmaji as the apostle of unity, messenger of peace and incarnation in action of an undying faith in the future of our country who by his own example has taught us that the path to freedom lies through sacrifice and suffering. The audience was deeply moved at Mr. Das's peroration. "India received baptism of liberty the day you were cast into prison and we are assembled here to-day not only to accord you welcome but to seek inspiration from you in our struggle and your blessing on our work (applause).

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

"SEEKINF INSPIRATION AND BLESSINGS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Nov. 6.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Pandit Motilal Nehru proceeded to the Town Hall this evening to receive the address of the Calcutta Corporation. The route from Mr. Das's residence to the Town Hall was lined with crowds of people who cheered Mr. Gandhi heartily near the Town Hall, and along the Government Place. On the maidan, in front of the Town Hall, the crowds were unusually large. People began to arrive long before four o'clock and by the time Mr. Gandhi arrived at about 5-45 p.m., over 20,000 people were present to witness the function.

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

The following address was presented to Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to-day:—

Sir, we the Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, offer you a most cordial welcome to our city. In welcoming you, on the occasion of your first visit to Calcutta after your liberation from jail, we are conferring on ourselves and the citizens we represent a unique and unprecedented honour. We welcome you as the apostle of unity, the messenger of peace and the incarnation in action—of an undying faith in the future of our country. Your ideal is not a mere political mechanism devised to meet the needs of the hour—your mission is to create a revolution in the mind and spirit of our people. You have preached the gospel of love and humanity and have awakened the Indian nation to a consciousness of their place in history. You are endeavouring to remove mutual distrust between Hindus and Mahomedans, to put an end to our miserable little vanities and to restore that spirit of discipline, order and spiritual faith which alone can achieve great result. By your own example you have taught us that the path to freedom lies through sacrifice and suffering.

We welcome you in our midst, to-day, standing on the threshold of the prison house. The activities of this Corporation are sought to be stifled by the unwarrantable arrest of its Chief Executive Officer, but our faith is large and neither lawless laws nor Viceregal Ordinances, nor arbitrary arrests based on such laws and Ordinances, can possibly obstruct or destroy the work before us or crush the growth of our national life. India received the baptism of liberty the day you were cast into prison, and we are assembled here to-day not only to accord you welcome but to seek inspiration from you in our struggle and your blessings on our work, Bande Mataram.'

MAHATMA'S REPLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

For the first time the Swaraj Flag was hoisted over the Corporation Building. Though much reduced Mahatmaji responded to the remarkable ovation of the masses with his angelic smile. He stood for a couple of minutes with folded hands. The crowd invaded the approaching site of Mahatmaji and in the tremendous rush there were two cases of fainting. They however recovered.

Mahatma Gandhi replying to the Corporation address with emotions full of sincerity said:—

"My views about anarchical activities are well known. I am opposed to them with my whole soul. I believe that they can do no good whatever to India. But this is not the occasion to air my views in the matter. I may be excused however, for adding that I detest the extraordinary measures adopted by the Government just as much as I detest the anarchical activities."

DUTIES OF CORPORATION.

Proceeding further, he said that it was the primary duty of a corporation to ensure pure air, pure water and pure milk and fruit and free education for the children of its rate-payers. Mahatmaji added that it was unthinkable that under a Government supposed to be civilised, a man of Mr. Subhas Basu's position should be summarily arrested and detained without the prospect of a trial, indeed even the prospect of knowing the reason for which he was arrested.

When Mahatmaji finished his reply and the meeting was declared dissolved the crowd hesitated to disperse and demanded for a public meeting then and there.

LEADERS' STATEMENT READY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Swarajya Party concluded this morning. Pandit Motilal Nehru is expected to stay in Calcutta for some days to organise work in connection with the Swarajya Party's attitude towards the repressive measures. Other leaders will leave this place to-day or to-morrow.

Though the leaders' statement is ready for publication Mr. Gandhi is anxious to wait till the No-Change party of Calcutta meets this afternoon.

Mr. Gandhi gave this morning an interview lasting about an hour to Mr. E. Villiers, a European representative in the Bengal Legislative Council.

The Associated Press forcast in yesterday's message about the compromise on the question of spinning franchise and recognition by the Congress of the Swarajya Party's work in the Council is accurate.

SUGGESTIONS FOR UNITY.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Mr. Gandhi this afternoon spent about two hours with Calcutta No-changers discussing with them the proposed suggestions for unity between the two wings of the Congress. Nothing has transpired with regard to these discussions. Though the leaders' statement has not yet been published it is doubtful whether Mr. Gandhi will make any further alterations.

DELIBERATIONS NOT YET OVER.

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS THRONG MR. DAS' RESIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The Swarajya Party Executive met soon after ten this morning and continued its deliberations.

An Associated Press representative called on Mr. Gandhi and had an interview lasting about half an hour. Mr. Gandhi was unwilling to discuss the immediate points coming before the conference and contented himself with saying that a statement would probably be issued to the public some time to-morrow. As the negotiations are being continued in strict secrecy Mr. Gandhi was unwilling to say anything which might embarrass his co-negotiators. He spent this morning in spinning and seeing callers of whom there were many. A large crowd gathered again throughout this morning in the vicinity of Mr. Das's residence, all the while shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai."

CHINESE SITUATION.

MANCHU FAMILY VACATES IMPERIAL PALACE.

PRO-JAPANESE PARTY'S ASCENDANCY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Peking.—In consequence of the decision of General Fongyuhsiang to take over the Imperial City Hsuantung, the boy-Emperor, accompanied by the whole of the Manchu family, left the Imperial palace to-day and took up residence in the palace of Prince Chun, ex-Regent, the father of the Emperor. A number of officers of the Imperial household remained behind to take an inventory of the archives and treasures and to determine the respective belongings of the State and the Manchu House under an agreement with the Republic and the Manchus at the time of the Emperor's abdication. With the collapse of the Chihli party and the restoration of the powerful Anju or the pro-Japanese party, which was defeated in 1922, there is likely to emerge a new strong man in China in the shape of Tuanchijui, formerly Yuan-shi-kai's lieutenant, who had been secretly co-operating with General Chang-Tso-Lin and Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen.—Reuter.

BOY-EMPEROR SURRENDERS SEALS.

IMPERIAL ALLOWANCE REDUCED.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Peking.—The boy-Emperor has been shorn of much of his dignity and position as a result of the new action on the part of General Fongyuhsiang. The Imperial household received only a few hours' notice to vacate the palace prior to which the Emperor had to surrender the seals and enter into an agreement providing the abolition of titles and the Imperial Court which was hitherto maintained on a restricted scale. The agreement also provides that the Imperial allowance shall be reduced from four million to half a million dollars, but another sum shall be earmarked for the establishment of factories in which the Manchu retainers shall be employed. The ex-Emperor is free to live wherever he chooses, but the Republic is responsible for his safety which practically means that his movements are restricted.—Reuter.

CHANG-TSO LIN'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Tientsin, Nov. 6.—Chang-tso-Lin's advance guard has arrived here.—Reuter.

REGULATION III IN ASSEMBLY

MR. NEOGY DEMANDS INQUIRY INTO ITS WORKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

News has reached in Delhi that as a result of the discussions that took place between the Swarajist leaders and Mahatma Gandhi on the present situation in Bengal an agreement has been reached between both wings of the Congress as to the reply which the whole country should give to Government challenge. While unanimity has thus been arrived at in Congress circles, Liberals and others especially belonging to the Legislatures have not been idle either. Frequent discussions are being held amongst legislators and correspondence is passing on the question of how best to take up the challenge and force Government to withdraw from its blunder. Mr. K. C. Neogy who is a whip of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly has been here on a short visit and I understand he has given notice of a resolution which he intends to move at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly. By this resolution he will ask for the appointment of a Committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the working of the Regulation III and make recommendations. On the face of it the resolution looks very poor and vague. But it has all the elements necessary to enable the Assembly to discuss the Bengal situation and eventually compel Government to repeal that obsolete legislation as demanded by Dr. Gour's Bills which has already been carried by the Assembly. Moreover this was the only way of introducing the debate in the Assembly on the Ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General at the request of the Bengal Government as the Ordinance was passed by the Governor-General in the exercise of his emergency powers and no resolution can be brought forward for discussion thereon. So far, there is no other member of the Assembly or of the Council of State who has given notice of a motion dealing with the Bengal situation even in an indirect form. If ballot favours Mr. Neogy he will have the honour of initiating a debate in January, because it is towards the latter half of that month that I understand the next session of the Assembly will begin.

"HAMDARD".

Mr. Mahomed Ali is bringing out his "Hamdard" to-morrow but it is at a time when he has received news of Bi Amma's illness. Mr. Mahomed Ali himself is not in good health. He has been put to a heavy strain in having to resuscitate his "Comrade" and "Hamdard" under difficult conditions. When I met him last evening he was fagged out and remarked "this is the slavery of journalism."

Mahatma Gandhi who is returning here on Saturday from Calcutta after his discussions with the Swarajists on the question of the spinning franchise and unity in Congress ranks, will I understand, stay here for another month.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

CHINA'S GRIEVANCE

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Geneva.—The afternoon sitting of the Opium Conference was occupied exclusively by the written statement of Dr. Sze which led to a friendly passage-at-arms between the Chinese Delegation and Mr. Campbell (India). The Chinese statement declared that China was suffering for the acts of individuals over whom she had no control owing to the obligation imposed on her to concede extra-territorial rights to the nationals of certain Powers. Opium was not indigenous to China but introduced from abroad. China's attempt to curtail smuggling did not meet with co-operation of those Powers whose nationals were engaged in the traffic. The production of opium in China practically ceased in 1917 when Britain agreed that Indian opium would not be exported to China. No Power was more concerned than China with regard to the total suppression of the use of prepared opium. This result could not be hoped for without the wholehearted co-operation of all Powers possessing territorial interests in the Far East.

The statement admitted that it regretted the recrudescence of the cultivation of poppy, and the production and use of prepared opium in view of the temporarily disturbed political conditions in China. The Chinese people were suffering owing to the foreign-grown opium smuggled into China, also owing to a large amount of foreign-manufactured narcotics illegally introduced and sold in China. The statement concluded by suggesting that the smoking of prepared opium be declared harmful and therefore illegitimate, that the importation of opium, except for medical or scientific uses, be immediately forbidden, that its export be likewise prohibited that these undertakings be applied to the Colonies and Dependencies of the agreeing Powers, that the use of prepared opium be forbidden excepting to addicts requiring a special treatment.

Mr. Campbell questioned the accuracy of several Chinese statements and added that half the opium smuggled into Burma came from China. The same occurred in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements.

Dr. Sze denied he ever admitted the accuracy of the International Anti-Opium Association's estimate of the annual production of opium in China at 15,000 tons.

The Conference then adjourned in order to enable the delegates to examine the Chinese Statement.—Reuter.

SMUGGLING IN FAR EAST.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Geneva.—At the Opium Conference the Japanese delegate said that the suppression of opium smoking in Japan was absolute.

Prince Chargon outlined the restrictive measures in Siam and hoped that the neighbouring countries would assist in the gradual suppression of opium smoking.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne representing Great Britain drew attention to smuggling which for the past three years had become worse in the Far East particularly in Hongkong where much opium was illicitly imported. He said that the Malayan Peninsula was not so bad but there was considerable smuggling between the Far East and the Straits Settlements.—Reuter.

LORD RAWLINSON STARTS FOR INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Lord Rawlinson departed from Victoria Station to-day for Marseilles *en route* to India. He was seen off by a large crowd including Sir B. N. Mitra, the Acting High Commissioner for India, Mr. N. M. Samarth Member of the India Council, Lt.-Col. Bannerman, Sir Malcolm Seton and General Weston-Jarvis.

It is understood that the question of the adjustment of charges relating to British officers and men serving in India has been left in suspense at present as the election interrupted the discussions, and Lord Rawlinson's leave could not be extended to allow resumption of the discussions with the new Ministers.—Reuter.

CONSTRUCTION OF BIGGEST AIRSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

London.—Speaking at a luncheon in Sheffield, Sir Trevor Dawson announced that Vickers had signed a contract to construct and airship of the capacity of five-million cubic feet which would be over twice the size of Z R 3.—Reuter.

BI-AMMA'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

Bi Amma has been unwell for the last few days. Last night she became worse. Maulana Shankat Ali and other relatives have been wired to.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

TRAMWAY FARE.

COMPANY'S "UNREASONABLE" ATTITUDE.

CITY FATHERS INDIGNANT

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding when consideration was given to a further report from the Tramways Committee stating that the Tramway Company refused to provide shelters on roads for tramway passengers, unless the Corporation conceded the demand of the Company for enhanced fares. On the motion of Mr. Nariman, who said the deed of concessions contained a provision for such a contingency the question was referred back to the Committee for a fresh report. The Corporation also decided to have a market on the Gilder Tank site, where only vegetables and fruits would be sold and the second floor of the building would be used as a Municipal School.

AN UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE.

The Corporation considered the Tramways Committee's report regarding the provisions of sheltered tramway sheds at all important junctions on tramway lines. The Company refused to erect these unless the question of fares was settled.

Mr. V. A. Desai in moving that the report be recorded, hoped that Mrs. Hodgkinson who wanted them to be fair and just to the Tramway Company would see from the correspondence that had passed between the Corporation and the Company, that the Company was unreasonable, unfair, and unjust. The Corporation had no authority to compel the Company, under the agreement, to erect these shelters wherever necessary. In view of the attitude of the Company the words used by Mr. Nariman were not strong enough, he said.

Mr. J. G. Nensey seconding said the Corporation had been treated with great disrespect and discourtesy by the Company and they should not take this lying down from the Company. He hoped those who wanted to defend the Company in the Corporation would realise the attitude of the Company.

Mr. A. S. Asavale said it was the duty of the Company to erect these shelters and protect the passengers from the sun and rain and passing motor-cars. The Corporation must take stringent measures against the Company in this matter.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said if the public were not prepared to pay enhanced fares, they could not expect the Company to give them these conveniences.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said the attitude of the Company was absolutely unfair and unjust.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was suprised that the unreasonable and unfair attitude of the Company should find defenders in the Corporation. He could understand the refusal of the Company on financial grounds, but he could not understand their refusal to consider the question unless enhanced fares were given. But when there were so many supporters of the Company in the Corporation, he was not surprised at the Company's attitude. The deed of concession did contain a provision for shelters and he referred to section 11 sub-section E which empowered the Commissioner to make regulations from time to time for regulating the traffic on the road in which the tramway was laid. He moved that the report be referred back to the Committee for report in the light of Section 11 and sub-Section E.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban said they must take up an attitude of give and take in such matters. Mr. Nariman was opposing the enhanced fares knowing full well that the public of Bombay were not objecting to the increase of fares.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee quite agreed with the previous speaker that he was making out a case for equity. But those who asked for equity, must be prepared to do equity. If Mr. Nariman had always attacked the Company, Mr. Marzaban had always defended it, whether right or wrong. Those who asked the Corporation to be reasonable, Mr. Tairsee hoped, would use the same argument with the Company.

Mr. V. A. Desai replying said he could not hear a single word of Mrs. Hodgkinson's speech, but he hoped she was more reasonable now. As regards Mr. Dabholker he did not think Mr. Dabholker had used a tram-car during the last ten years. He himself was a tramway passenger and knew their difficulties. Mr. Marzaban wanted him to take his statements seriously because his pass had gone away from him. If Mr. Marzaban had read the whole correspondence in the matter, he would have found that the Company had definitely stated that unless they had increased fares they would not give the required shelters. At least this time he had expected Mr. Marzaban to say that the Company was wrong.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

MARKET AT GILDER TANK.

The Corporation considered the report of the Roads Committee about the feasibility of constructing a market without fish and meat or beefs stalls at Gilder Tank site and of utilising the site for other purposes as such a market was not constructed. The report stated that "Corporation had referred the matter to the Committee with a request to consider whether it was feasible to construct on the site a market without fish and meat or beef stalls and if not for what other purpose the site should be utilized. Under the same resolution the Corporation requested the Commissioner to stop all further work beyond filling in the foundations within a foot of ground level in connection with the construction of the market and expressed their opinion that no market for the sale of fish and meat or other animal food should be constructed on the reclaimed site of the Tank.

After careful consideration of the question in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that a building with a ground floor and two upper floors should be constructed on the site allotted for the market at the Gilder Tank, the ground and first floor being utilized for the purposes of a market without fish, meat or beef stalls and the second floor for a primary school and that the rest of the reclaimed Tank should be reserved as a recreation ground. If this recommendation meets with the approval of the Corporation the Committee will scrutinize the plan and estimates to Rs. 6,74,620, which they have obtained from the Commissioner and submit the same for the approval of the Corporation."

Mr. V. A. Desai moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the report be modified as not to have a school on the second floor as recommended by the Committee and that the second floor might be utilised by letting it to the Municipal servants who were prepared to pay rent.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the report be adopted and that the whole site be reserved for playground and that no structure be built on the ground.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved that the report be approved and that there should be a school on the Gilder Tank site.

The original proposition was adopted.

HEAVY MOTOR TRAFFIC.

The Corporation considered the report of the Roads Committee making suggestions for the control of heavy motor traffic in the city. The report stated that:—

With a view to avoiding terrible accidents due to fast driving of the heavy motor lorries and to abate the awful dust nuisance and to reduce the heavy expenses of frequently repairing the roads and streets in the city, the Commissioner was requested to take such actions as to him might seem proper in the circumstances and to report the same to the Corporation at an early date:—

(a) To request the Commissioner of Police to devise means to check the speed of the motor lorries and steam engine-driven trailer cars by either insisting on having automatic speed checkers on them or some sort of gearing or other arrangements that he may like by which they would be unable to move faster than the fixed speed limit.

(b) That all motor cars, lorries and trailer cars attached to steam engines be provided with mud guards over the front as well as the back wheels.

(c) That certain roads and streets be marked out on which only the heavy motor lorries and engine-driven trailer cars shall be allowed to move.

The Commissioner of Police states that for some time past the Police have been experimenting with a Speed Controller on one of their Prison Vans and that they intend to give it a six months' trial, but that he cannot recommend to Government that the use of such a Controller should be made obligatory for all lorry owners until he is fully satisfied as to its reliability. As to the suggestion of providing mud guards to motor vehicles he says that Motor Vehicle Rules do not at present require any class of motor vehicles to have mud guards but that he will suggest a rule to Government, making mud guard obligatory for all motor vehicles.

The Commissioner of Police observes that the experiments with a Speed Controller having proved satisfactory, Government was recommended to make the use of tamper-proof controllers compulsory on all heavy motor vehicles, but that Government declined to legislate in the matter. He also states in his letter that Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Cuffe Parade, Apollo Bunder and Wandby Road are the only roads the use of which is at present prohibited to heavy motor vehicles.

After careful consideration of the question in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee are of opinion that the list of roads prohibited by the Commissioner of Police to heavy motor vehicles is satisfactory.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted.

The motion was accepted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

MR. SHERWANI TO RESUME PRACTICE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

At the Allahabad High Court this morning before the Chief Justice, Sir T. C. Piggott and Mr. Justice Suleman Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved a petition on behalf of Mr. Tasarsuq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Barrister-at-Law of Aligarh, who was in 1922 struck off the rolls of Advocates of the High Court on account of his conviction of an offence under the Penal Code. Sir Tej Bahadur said that Mr. Sherwani had reflected on his position and assured the Court that, whatever be his political views, he would never favour a disturbance of the public peace and be hostile to the British people and that he was going to lead the life of a peaceful citizen.

Sir Grimwood Mears, in passing orders restoring Mr. Sherwani to the rolls of Advocates, remarked that the Court was glad to see that his feeling in the matter had altered and that he wished to take up practice.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

SUGGESTIONS BEFORE UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

The University Reform Committee met again on Thursday at 5-30 with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the Chair. Mr. M. J. Gajjar, M. A., F.C.S., M.S.C.I., proprietor and Director of the Standard Chemical Laboratory, Bombay, and Dr. Jivanji J. Mody, Hon. Secretary of the Authropological Society of Bombay and Hon. Secretary of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute were the two witnesses examined.

MR. GAJJAR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. M. J. Gajjar's idea of a University was that it should be a teaching and a learning body and should represent a guild of learning which had not only to educate its members but to progress itself. The main object of a University should be to promote and advance the cause of learning, whether general or technical, by a well-organised system of teaching, examining and inventing.

Judged from that view-point the Constitution of the University of Bombay lacked in many points. By the very Act of Incorporation the Bombay University was constituted mainly as an Examining Body which laid stress on a liberal and regular course of education. It completely ignored the other functions of a University, viz: meeting the needs of the society by educating for professions and careers and providing for research and progress from within.

To remedy these defects the witness suggested that the University should have the control of all those educational institutions which imparted general education including the Colleges. Further the witness was of opinion that the University should have Colleges and Institutions for the imparting of technical and professional training under its direct control and management. Lastly, Mr. Gajjar recommended that picked students should be afforded facilities for working out on original lines and devoting themselves to research work in all departments of learning both scientific and literary. This was most essential for the healthy and continuous progress of a University.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

With regard to the question of secondary education Mr. Gajjar was of opinion that the training and attainments of the generality of their students coming out from High Schools was not sufficient for University education. The defect, in the opinion of the witness, could be traced to the system of imparting education in the High School. A great deal of time was wasted because the medium happened to be English. A greater use of the vernaculars in the High Schools would be one of the ways of remedying the defect.

As for the creation of a new set of institutions intermediate between the High Schools and the Colleges, the witness was not in favour of such a scheme.

Mr. Gajjar made a strong case for the inclusion of professional and scientific training in the curricula of the University. He was of opinion that side by side with the development of post-graduate studies, it was of utmost importance for the University to take up the development of the industrial needs of a great city like Bombay. It was high time that the University of Bombay should take up the work of starting a Faculty of Technology and an Industrial Laboratory. The witness was quite aware of the difficulties in the way of starting a full-fledged Faculty of Technology, but thought that a beginning on a small scale was an absolute necessity. Mr. Gajjar would like to see the Bombay University taking a page from the University of Pittsburgh and started an institution on the lines of the Mellon Institute. The scheme of the Institute was so based as to bring about the co-operation of capital and labour forces and wielded a harmonious connection of the University, the world of business and industry.

Continuing Mr. Gajjar thought that the present Victoria Technical Institute should be developed under the direct control of the University of Bombay, into an ideal Technological School.

Speaking on the Constitution of the University, Mr. Gajjar thought that the method of nomination had kept their University from becoming an autonomous corporation as other foreign Universities. The elective machinery was very small. The Senate consisted of an overwhelming number of members nominated by the Government.

DR. MODY'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. J. J. Mody was the next witness examined. He submitteld two written statements representing the Anthropological Society of Bombay and the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.

As a representative of the Anthropological Society, Dr. Dody put in a strong word for the inclusion of Anthropology if not in the Under-graduate Course at least in the Post-graduate one.

Speaking as a representative of the Cama Oriental Institute, Dr. Mody considered that it was practical and necessary for the University to expand its functions and teach Oriental subjects. He recommended the founding of a Travelling Fellowship whereby distinguished graduates of their University might be sent to European and American Universities which teach Oriental subjects. Those graduates on return would be in a position to know the method of teaching in the West as well as in the East and would assimilate into their teaching what was best in the teaching of the West. Another suggestion was to invite American and European scholars of eminence for a term or so, for lecturing on different subjects and for putting their students on the line of original work and research.

Dr. Mody thought that the University might start a University Press with types of all Oriental languages that was a real desideratum in view of the fact that there wats hardly a press which could turn out a decent scientific work in Oriental subjects. Personally speaking Dr. Mody considered that general culture should be the main aim of University education. The defects in the present system stems from the spirit and method of instruction. Teachers were not well paid and as such teaching profession did not draw teachers worthy of the sacred profession.

Dr. Mody was against the University taking any direct part in under-graduate teaching. The University should not take any direct responsibility in the matter of colleges. The Committee again meets to-day at 5—30 p.m.

VAIKOM JATHA'S MARCH.

CORDIAL RECEPTION BY PEOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, Nov. 5.

The Vaikom Jatha was accorded cordial reception at Kavalikara Kanayakulam and other stations. At Kannamangalam, the important Ezhava centre a demonstration was go up, the special feature being the burning of an effigy of the Caste Demon jointly by the caste and the non-caste Hindus. Here the Jatha was given wheat Kanji by the Ezhavas and beaten rice by the Pulayas. There was display of fireworks last night and the Jatha resumed its march this morning to Trivandrum. Public meetings were held at Vaikom, Kottayam and several other places in the State and resolutions were passed urging that Her Highness the Maharani-Regent should be requested to throw open the Vaikom temple roads and similar roads all over the State to all classes without any distinction whatsoever.

THE MARCH OF VAIKOM JATHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KAYANGULAM, Nov. 5.

As the caste Hindu Jatha left Chenganoor yesterday morning the number of volunteers had exceeded 200. At Elanpikkal a sympathetic Nair gentleman entertained the volunteers with light refreshments. They had to swim across a stream on their way as recent rains had made wading through it impossible. On the borders of Mavelikara taluk at Pottaikkadavu the local caste Hindus had put up a magnificent pandal with appropriate inscriptions welcoming the jatha and praying for long life and happiness of the Maharani Regent. At three the Jatha resumed its march to Kayangulam. At Kannamangalam en route a reception of a unique kind was given. As they left for Onchira the crowd that followed the Jatha was not less than 10,000 all along the route and later at night there were displays at intervals and illuminations. As the procession reached Krishanpuram it was almost four to five furlongs in length and everywhere a sea of heads were visible. The Jatha has left this morning for Karunagappally.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

SWARAJISTS' VIEWPOINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

From morning till late at night huge crowds are invading Mr. C. R. Das's house to have a glimpse of Mahatma Gandhi. People from the city and suburbs are pouring in for seeing him. Mahatmaji comes out twice in the day, salutes them and waves his hand requesting them to disperse. They silently obey but soon their place is occupied by an equally large number of men.

The meeting of the Swarajya Party Executive is still going on. Mahatmaji and party leaders are busy formulating a common programme of joint action. The Swarajya Party leaders have made no secret of their motives and hinted that the most effective challenge to repression would be universal boycott of British goods. Some favour boycott of selected British goods and boycott of foreign cloth but Mahatma's attitude has undergone no change. While supporting the boycott of foreign cloth as an essential duty he maintains that the boycott of entire British goods is an impossibility and the qualification 'British' may accentuate hatred. The Swarajists hold that during the partition agitation boycott of British goods was effectively carried out. It did not necessarily signify hatred of the British people. Some leaders have gone further and opine that passive resistance should immediately be inaugurated in Bengal which she will at this juncture carry to utmost success.

Mahatmaji and Mr. C. R. Das are busily engaged in discussing the draft memorandum which they hope to publish to-day. It is understood Mahatmaji won't address any public meetings, but he will take the opportunity of explaining his views to-day when the Corporation presents him a welcome address.

HEAVY RAIN AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Since Tuesday night there has been heavy rain in Madras. The thoroughfares in several parts of the city were in floods yesterday afternoon and in several places traffic was found difficult and was brought to a stand-still for hours. In some of the streets water was waist deep and people were seen wading through with great difficulty. At the time of wiring heavy showers have come down to a mild drizzling but thick clouds are still seen and more falls are expected after the sultry weather prevailing for several months past. People are heaving a sigh of relief at the change of weather.

POLICE RAJ.

(Continued from page 6.)

problem before statesmen is the restoration of lost confidence in non-violent methods, and also the restoration of confidence in British good faith. Since the exposure of the late Lord Lytton the intellectuals have gradually been losing faith in British promises and pledges. To-day it is very near zero. This lost faith is the cause of much suspicion and trouble to administrators. If British administrators have not yet realised it, they are labouring under a pitiful delusion. Apart from this the British administrators have not only done nothing to inspire confidence in non-violent methods but done much to destroy the last remnants of confidence lingering in hopeful breasts. Under these circumstances it is utterly useless for the Viceroy to preach "that sound and permanent political progress cannot be accelerated by violence or threat of violence." Every school-boy knows that the doctrine is false and that the reverse is true as attested by the milestones of political progress from the Exodus of Israel to the Exodus of Erin, and the intermediate Magna Charta, the Glorious Revolution and the American Rebellion within British experience itself. But I am not defending terrorists. It is immoral and abominable to damn the deed and praise the doer. "Political assasination should always be branded.....Nothing can absolve him who on his own authority constitutes himself judge and executioner." The assassin's sword must not be confounded with the warrior's sword. This separates Judith from Joan of Arc. But the case of martyrs like the case of Charlotte Corday "places us in the terrible alternative of blaming virtue or applauding assasination." The wisest course is to ban violence, but this calls for responsive co-operation on the part of Government instead of adhering with unbending stubbornness to the historic document embodied in the preamble of the Reform Act of 1919, and the inadequate Act itself. The concensus of opinion is for a further substantial instalment of Reforms beginning with full Provincial Autonomy, which Lord Willingdon recommended to Mr. Montagu in 1917-18.

Futile measure.

It will be conceded that it is foolish to write prescriptions without diagnosing the disease. What is the disease in the present case? All the doctors are agreed that it is Swarajistic, i.e., pursuit of Swaraj. The disease is confessedly political. Experience teaches that coercion for political distempers smacks of quackery. Political ailments require political remedies. The only efficacious remedy is reforms. Coercion will not reach the root of the evil. Swarajists are born of Indian Nationalism. Without the remedy of reforms, to eradiate the root of the evil would be to attempt to exterminate Indian nationalism. This is the inevitable tendency. The conflict between Government and nationalism is unavoidable. No patriot can tolerate obstacles in the victorious progress of nationalism. It is the bounden duty of every true son of India to see that the march of Indian nationalism is not arrested under the plausible pretext of crushing the terrorists. Indian national ism has grown is growing and must grow if India is to occupy her proper place among the nations of the world with the population of 320 millions endowed with ample brains and muscles. For this reason it is impossible for Indians to countenance like drastic measures so long as British statesmen have turned deaf ears and blind eyes to the earnest and repeated demands of the people for a policy of real reconciliation by transfer of political power to the representatives of the people. This is the true path of wisdom. It is also the path of peace and goodwill.

Illegality.

I am inclined to hold that the Ordinance is ultra vires. Some of its provisions are certainly ultra vires. It is undesirable to discuss it at present. I have no doubt that the able lawyers of Bengal will deal with the points as they arise in the course of the anticipated proceedings. Meanwhile it is prudent to release on bail every member of the Bengal Council. The parties are evenly balanced. The imprisonment of any member of the Swarajist Party can only mean undermining its strength. The Police Commissioner assures us that no man is arrested whose connection is not established. We have not yet reached the stage when police assurances can be relied upon as gospel truths. The Police must beware of false informants and their own zealous spies. I gained some insight into the play of forces in the Nasik Conspiracy case and I was convinced that poor Jackson would not have been murdered but for the activities of Ganoo Wadia, and yet Ganoo Wadia after being convicted was employed in the Police Service as one of the angel guardians of our life, liberty and property!

Madras Nov. 6:—Last night's storm was responsible for a good deal of trouble on overhead telephone wires in Madras. In one case a large underground cable was affected and consequently the cessation of service is likely for some time."—A.P.

Madras, Nov. 6:—The Pudukottah Legislative Council has passed a resolution in favour of completely stopping the drink evil in the State. The President pointed out that effective suppression would involve an extra expenditure and if the Budget could not be balanced as a result of the loss of revenue from excise, the attempt would be abortive.—A. P.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY

FURTHER PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Mr. Ross Alston to-day resumed his arguments in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case appeal and read extracts from more documents in connection with certain letters found with Usmani at the time of his arrest.

Sir Theodore Piggott remarked that the real point would be whether the mere fact of Usmani being arrested with some papers was or was not prima facie evidence of the existence of a conspiracy which was being fomented or engineered by an individual singing himself M N Roy who was purporting to act for the Communist International and whether the above fact fell within the section.

On the question of M. N. Roy's indentity, Mr. Alston submitted that Lange had satisfied himself as to the identity of the man. Personally the Counsel did not care who he was whether a Bengali or a German so long as he was a human being asking others to join a conspiracy. It was Dange's own admission which gave them a technical proof of Roy's signature. The Counsel then referred to the judgment of the Sessions Court and the deposition of the witnesses.

SUMMING-UP.

Resuming his arguments after lunch, in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case appeal, Mr. Ross Alston concluded his references to the evidence of witnesses in the Sessions Court. Summing up the Crown case, Counsel said the case for the prosecution was that some person who signed his letters "M. N. Roy" and represented himself as acting under the direction of an Association which he called "The Third Communist International" had entered into a conspiracy with the four appellants and others to deprive the King-Emperor of his sovereignity of British India. According to appellant Dange, this person was out-and-out a Communist, who had tried once to overthrow the British Empire while he was in India and the said person was indentical with one Narendranath Bhattacharji who, with a number of others, had been tried in Calcutta in what was known as the "Howrah Gang Case". It was, however, of no importance, so far as the legal aspect of this case went, who the person really was or whether there existed any such Association as the Third Communist International and, if such an Association existed whether it had in fact been directing the conspiracy with which the case was concerned. To the appellants, continued Counsel, however, the existence of the said Communist International was very real and its interest in this conspiracy was never doubted by them. They refer to it in their letters as controlling their actions they received and passed on to their conspirators documents purporting to come from such an Association.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Concluding, Mr. Alston said that if it was proved that the appellants before the Court agreed either between themselves or with any other person, identified or not, to join in the conspiracy with which they were charged and shared the views expressed in the letters and documents on record, they were guilty, whoever the author of the documents might have been, and whether or not the Association described as the "Communist International" was behind the conspiracy.

Mr. Kapildeo Malaviya replying briefly again contended that the letters were not proved in law.

The Chief Justice remarked that all the letters were of the same tenor except the one written to Mr. C. R. Das which was modified in tone. All of them fitted in one with the other and showed a common design and purpose, with the moving force in Berlin.

After Mr. Malaviya had concluded his remarks, Their Lordships reserved judgment.

'MAHARASTRA" EDITOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

The Sessions Judge of Nagpur delivered judgment to-day in the appeal preferred by Mr. Ogale, Editor of the "Maharastra" against the sentence and conviction in the defamation suit brought against him by Rao Saheb Nimbalkar, Tahsildar and Second Class Magistrate, for having published in the "Maharashtra" certain comments to the effect that R. S. Nimbalkar travelled first-class with a lower-class ticket and that a Malguzar friend of the Rao Saheb paid excess fare to save him from further humiliation etc. The judge held that the appellant had proved none of the imputations made by him and dismissed the appeal.

In upholding the conviction and sentence the Judge remarked that whatever appeared in a newspaper must be facts as newspapers are read by thousands of people and in this case the defence had added insult to injury by taking advantage of cross-examination and bringing certain unknown facts to light against the complainant.

An Islampur message says:—A public meeting was held at Islampur on the 5th instant. A resolutions condemning the Bengal repression and sympathising with the patriots, proposed by Mr. Kaujalgi and seconded by Pratunkar was passed unanimously.

Agra, Nov. 6:—Numerous entertainments have been organized to raise funds during the Poppy Week in Agra. The 42nd (F) Battery R. A gave an excellent concert in the Regimental Theatre, Akbar Barracks. There was a tennis At Home and a dance at the G.I.P. Railway European Institute.—(A. P.)

EAST AND WEST.

TURKEY AND THE LEAGUE.

DEFENCE OF THE RIFF REPUBLIC

ELECTION FEVER.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

espite a rather more moderate official ish attitude, announced yesterday, the ation between Turkey and Britain es great alarm; for there is evident in w quarters the will to foment and apitate a conflict with Turkey. There some organs usually accounted "Jingo" h do not act in this manner; but some ers in the pre-gore Press adopt the -honoured methods customary on the of a war. This causes uneasiness even he most optimistic. These methods of ing the necessary popular backing for r-stunt are: To insist on the "evas" delays and subterfuges of those we negotiating with. To assume the inestible sanctity of *our* statement of the in dispute. To stigmatise each protest he opposing party as an impudent and ocative insult to Great Britain. We been through it all before; some of us been through several such pre-war riences. We may not be able to "stop war", fomented by such tried and ed processes; but we can at least re- to be deceived by the "arguments." Turkish reply of Friday, 10th, to the previous British Note (called in some ters a "sharp ultimatum", quite inectly), denies that Turkey has violated "status quo": but Britain persists in rding the "status quo" as that fron- specially readjusted after the Armis- by the vigorous exercise of British Air e activities. Here is the source of the rence of opinion;—a difference in in retation, as any independent person d perceive, is at the root of the rel.

ritain, by which word we mean the dful of diplomats who are privileged to their matches in a powder magazine, ares that Turkey has broken into the itory of Iraq; but Turkey retorts that British protectors of the Iraq Governt cannot first invade a country and declare it Iraqian territory. The e. ground which is the immediate, not the sole, source of difference is a ng of 70 to 90 miles, driven to the of the old frontier of the Mossoul yet, by British forces, which forcibly ught back into Turkish territory an urgent and antagonistic Christian minor expelled for acts of open treason.

he British contention is that it does not ter how and when the territory became part of Iraq,—because the Treaty of sanne, Article III, the draft of which provisionally signed on July 24, 1923, gnised "the present state of the terri- es." That "present state", therefore, nded any claim-jumping done by the ish, even if it were a day or two or a h or two before July 24, 1923. It was in the spring of 1923 that British es had effected their raid up to the syrian" highlands. Therefore Britain s on the armour of righteousness, and lares that the occupation (for policing suppression of brigandage) by Turkey what it regards as its own territory is infraction of the Treaty of Lausanne, ch easily could lead to hostilities.

TURKEY AND THE TREATY.

n the contrary, Turkey considers that, he general purport of the Treaty was oncede the claims of Turkey to a homoeous country based on national limits, intention of the phrase "present state he territories" cannot have been to en- e the salient. The only rational mption is that the Treaty desired to e the Armistice positions as the basis ettlement, and not any new territorial posals.

e British now profess to regard the s as demanding the recognition of the o of affairs existing on September 30, 4, as the "status quo" frontier. This ally incorrect; the Turks regard the e of September 30, 1924, as the basis League of Nations arbitration. The tion of infractions of the Lausanne aty is therefore a separate matter from Turco-British mutual allegations which to be arbitrated upon by the medium the League of Nations. Nevertheless, key holds that it is unthinkable that tate of tension can be maintained over reaty point, at the moment when the tion in 1924 is being arbitrated upon the League, in conformity with that ty.

e strong point in Turkey's statement he following: That Turkey submitted he Council of the League two Notes ember 16 and 22) alleging violation of *status quo;* while the British, in two s *dated September 25 and 29*, made s and demands in the same connec- The Council of the League, having hese Notes before it, and after inves- ing the question, reached a decision September 30, 1924, and made both es undertake *not to modify the pre- situation.*

after this decision, Britain barks in October to her September conten- and some of the British journalists heartedly use the language of immi- war.

would be not only a scandalous per- n of alleged principles of modern nment, if Britain were to declare war on such a basis and in such circumstances,—but it would complete the abrogation of the authority of the League, after the inclusion of the League in the machinery of the Treaty.

PUNCTILIO AND PRINCIPLE.

The chief point, of decisive human interest at this grave moment, is ignored by the Press and therefore very largely by the public.

It is, that Britain tries to rest its case upon the interpretation of a phrase, but has not an iota of justification for being in the vilayet of Hakkiari, north of Mossoul. Indeed, it would be difficult to sustain her legitimate right to be in "Iraq"; but we will confine the consideration to these limits: That, not even by the ancient "right" of conquest and occupation, has Britain or King Feisal any claim to territory in Hakkiari. When the war ceased, and the Armistice operated, the British-Arab forces had not entered Hakkiari. That was still unconquered Turkey. No amount of land-jumping and raiding during an Armistice can alter the fact that the Great War left Hakkiari a Turkish province. The general principle of the Lausanne Treaty was to confirm Turkey in its unconquered territories. No devices of word-spinning or hair-splitting can avail against the just moral claim of Turkey to govern and occupy Hakkiari vilayet.

The gateway of Van, of tragic memory for the Turks slaughtered in the Armeno-Tsarist invasion, is dominated by these so-called Assyrian highlands,—in which England wishes to re-instal an anti-Turk population, and to set up an alien (Iraq) Government. If, by any machination, a war is unhappily manoeuvred the operating motives will be exposed to the entire world.

THE SITUATION IN THE RIFF.

Within a few months of the death of the great friend of the Riffian Muslims, John Arnall, an enthusiastic group of investigators is carrying on his work for the defence and support of the Riff Republic. Dr. E. H. Griffin, D.S.O., the distinguished medical adviser of the British Red Crescent Society, introduced to the Anglo-Turkish Society and its off-shoot the East-West Circle—this worthy band of investigators. Capt. R. Gordon-Canning left London last week to see Mrs. Arnall and the Riff representative in Tangier, and later of course H. E. Abdel Krim. He was in the country last winter and studied the question and has been in touch with Tangier for several months, and has now proceeded with some medical stores. In a week's time another couple of the party are proceeding out, Mr. C. W. Kindall and Mr. Spencer Pryse. During their absence in Morocco, the representative of the group is Captain L. H. Mander, F.R.G.S., who was in Morocco last winter and is an earnest propagandist.

MEETING IN LONDON.

Through this kind introduction by Dr Griffin, the Anglo-Turkish Society was enabled to afford the first audience in England for this pro-Riffian party, which is booked for later addresses to the N. and M. East Association and the Union of Democratic Control. A representative meeting was assembled at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, on October 13th, under the auspices of the Anglo-Turkish Society and "East-West Circle." Capt. E. H. Griffin, D.S.O., presided; and an address was read by Capt. L. H. Mander, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., on the Situation in the Riff (Morocco). Captain Mander's instructive and inspiring address was attentively followed and loudly applauded. Among those present (several of whom took part in the discussion were Djelaleddin Arif Bey and M. Oshan Effendi, Mr. Demarest Lloyd (son of the celebrated millionaire who wrote an epoch-making book on Socialism), Countess Tomasevic, Mr. Arnold Lupton, Mr. and Mrs. De Vere Summers, Mr. Seppings-Wright, the veteran war correspondent, and other distinguished friends of Islam.

The following resolution was adopted:—

"That in view of recent circumstances, unforeseen at the time of the signing of the Act of Algeciras, 1906, and the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912,—and in view of the repeated applications of Emir Abdel Krim to non-belligerent nations for a hearing of his case before the League of Nations,—this meeting is of opinion that very forceful representations should be made to the Council of the League for that body to approach the Signatories of those Treaties with a view to reivison of same on a basis equitable to all concerned."

ELECTION FEVER.

That such a meeting could have been held at all in the midst of an election campaign it proof of the enthusiasm of the audience and the vital importance of the lecturer's subject. Nevertheless the absorbing question now is the appeal of the Labour Government to the country.

The National Conference of the Labour Party of Great Britain decided by a large majority to refuse official recognition to any Parliamentary candidates who are Communists. The Conference even decided to exclude Communists from membership of the Labour Party, but this was by a comparatively narrow majority. 1,540,000 out of 3,344,000 (which is not far off of one-half) voted in favour of the retention of the Communists.

This gives some idea of the importance of the question, but one must not imagine that the voting at Labour Congresses is really a reliable indication of the opinion of the rank-and-file of the membership. For a system of card-voting is in operation; according to which the very large trade unions (such as Miners, 800,000) exercise a mechanical mass vote by card or ticket. Four or five big societies decide every question, no others can out-vote them. And further, on most subjects the decisions as to voting are not the result of a plebiscite or internal ballot, but a comparatively small "executive" decides how the vote shall be given.

A BAN THAT FAILED.

It is, however, not easy for any such Conference or its mechanical resolutions to eliminate or ex-communicate an integral part of the working-class movement. The local Labour organisations have still a word to say about their membership and their candidates.

The general public doubtless believed that the vote, discountenancing Communist candidates for Labour constituencies, would destroy the said candidates, and force on those constituencies candidates of the now too-common Labour-Imperialist and opportunist type. This result has not followed.

In Battersea by a majority of 214 to 14, a representative meeting of the Labour Party has resolved that Mr. Saklatvala, the Communist-Labour ex-Deputy and friend of Turkey and India, shall continue to run as Labour candidate for North Battersea.

PROTECTION TO TATA STEEL.

PLEA FOR DISCRIMINATION.

Messrs. Pohoomull Brothers, import and export merchants, Bombay, have addressed a representation to the Tariff Board regarding the increased duty on steel goods imported into India, in the course of which it is stated as follows:—

We consider that this is an opportunity which should be utilized by bringing to the notice of the Tariff Board certain injustice which, we fear, has been done probably inadvertently to the consumers, in the hope that now that the Tariff on Steel is to be revised the Board may at least be instrumental in recommending to Government the removal of that injustice.

We trust it does not require our dilating on the fact that duty on Steel goods was increased to give protection to the manufactures of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. Though this protective duty was considered iniquitous in some quarters in the interest of the consumer, who has virtually to bear the burden, yet it was considered a necessary evil and consequently resorted to in order that our only Steel Co. may have a long life and prosperity. From this it would follow that duty should have been increased only on such articles as are manufactured by the abovementioned Steel Co., but it could have not been the intention of any body, the protectionists, the Tariff Board or even the most interested party viz. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. that the poor consumer should be burdened with increased duty in such articles also as are not manufactured by the abovementioned Steel Co., and which consequently do not call for any protection. Now if such has been the case i.e. that duty has been increased on articles which are not manufactured by the Tata Iron & Steel Co., we think the Tariff Board should, in fairness to the consumer, take the present opportunity to recommend to the Government to remove the injustice formerly done to the consumer.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. do not manufacture the following articles on which duty has been increased as shown against each.

1. M. S. Bars Flat 1/8" x 8" or commercially called M.S. Cut Hoops 1/8" x 8ft.

Duty increased from 10 per cent to Rs. 40 per ton.

2. M. S. Bars Round and Square 3/16" to 7/16" commercially called M. S. Rods.

Duty increased from 10 per cent to Rs. 40 per ton.

3. M. S. Plates of thinner gauges than 1/16" commercially called M. S. Sheets.

Duty increased from 10 per cent to Rs. 30 per ton.

4. M. S. Plates 1/8" and 1/16". Duty increased from 10 per cent to Rs. 30 per ton.

5. M. S. Joists of the sections 3" x 1½", 4" x 1½" and 4½" x 1½".

Duty increased from 10 per cent to Rs. 30 per ton.

Since these latter five items are outside the pale of "Basic price" and are invariably sold on the Continent at £1 to £5 higher than "Basic price according to the nature of the article and since they are not manufactured by the Tata Iron & Steel Co., and consequently the question of their competition with the productions of our Steel Co. does not arise, there appears no reason why the consumer should at all be burdened with increased duty to any extent in respect of these articles.

If it be pleaded by any body that the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. will manufacture these articles in course of time, in that case we would submit that they can then approach Government for increase in duty on these articles and as is well-known they will not find it difficult to get Government to accede to their request. In the meantime there is not reason why the consumer should be burdened with increased duty on these articles.

Under the circumstances, we trust the Tariff Board will realize the justice of not only excluding these articles from their recommendation, if they decide to recommend further increase in duty, but will even see their way to recommend to Government the removal of increased duty on them in the interests of the consumer.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SILVER TRANSACTIONS SEQUEL.

The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. (In Liquidation) ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Vithaldas Thakoredas ..... Defendant.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala.)

This was a suit filed by the Liquidator of the Alliance Bank of Simla to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 16,275 being the amount due to the Bank by the defendant in respect of transactions in silver for the settlement of May 1923.

Mr. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey & Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. D. F. Mulla instructed by Messrs. Kanga & Co. appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that before it went into liquidation the defendant had entered into various forward contracts for the purchase and sale of silver for May 1923 Settlement at different rates mentioned therein. The said contracts squared each other so that differences alone were payable as result of such cross contracts the defendant became liable to pay to the plaintiffs Bank a sum of Rs. 16,275 which they claimed in this suit.

The defendant by his written statement admitted the contracts referred to by the plaintiffs. He however denied that a sum of Rs. 16,275 became due and payable by him to the Bank and he stated that in respect of these transactions a sum of Rs. 2,275 only became due and payable by him to the Bank. He had offered to pay the said amount to the Bank at all material times and had now brought the said sum into the Court.

The defendant further stated that the plaintiffs Bank had agreed to sell to the defendant 200 bars of silver for the Jaith Settlement of S. 1979 at the rate of Rs. 80-13 per 100 tolas. The said contract was subject to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. and the custom of the market. The said Bank suspended payment of its liabilities and put up a notice to that effect prior to 28th April 1923. On account of the said notice, the defendant closed the said contract for Jaith Vaidas on 28th April 1923 at the rate of Rs. 83-5 per 100 tolas as he was entitled to do so under the custom of the market. As a result of the closing of the said contract the plaintiffs Bank became liable to pay to the defendant a sum of Rs. 14,000. Due intimation of this liability of the Bank was given to the agent of the Bank who did not take any objection to the closing of the contract. The plaintiff Bank later on falsely repudiated their liability for the said amount. The defendant stated that in as much as the plaintiffs had failed to carry out their part of the contract, they had committed a breach of the same and had become liable to pay to the defendant Rs. 14,000 which he counterclaimed.

The plaintiff Bank put in a reply to this counterclaim of the defendant in which they stated that they were not aware of the existence of the Bombay Bullion Exchange and they denied that any contract for Jaith Settlement had been entered into by them with the defendant. They further denied that even if any such contract had been entered into by the defendant with them such contract was subject to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Bullion Exchange and subject to any custom of the market. They denied the existence of any custom as alleged by the defendant. They further stated that the notice of suspension did not mean they would not perform their part of the contract if any and they denied the defendant's right to close the contract as he had done.

They further disputed the rate at which the defendant closed the contract and denied their liability for Rs. 14,000 or any other sum.

The case is proceeding.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SHOLAPUR BRIBERY CASE.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE IN TROUBLE.

Bhimrao N. Hublikar,

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before The Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Mr. Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. N. Barve, Additional Sessions Judge of Sholapur. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with all the assessors found accused guilty under section 161 I. P. C. and sentenced him to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for an additional period of six months.

The facts of this case had been already reported in this paper when the case had come on for admission before Their Lordships Justice Marten and Justice Fawcett.

The accused was a Joint Subordinate Judge at Sholapur. He was charged with accepting from one Shrikrisan Sarda cloth to the value of Rs. 95-7-6 as a motive for showing favour to the said Sarda in suit No. 570 of 1922 on his file, in which Sarda was defendant.

Sir Chimanlal argued the case on behalf of the appellant accused. Their Lordships after hearing counsel for the accused adjourned the case to next Wednesday.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad with Mr. A. G. Desai and Mr. V. S Sanzgiri appeared for the appellant.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with the Government Pleader for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

FRIDAY, November 7.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.

5039-23—Shamrao M and H, Chunilal Chaganlal v Popatlal Girdhar, Kanga and Co.

4197-23—Dayalji and Co, Kaikhsru Shapurji Amrolia v Kantaprasad Bijai, Javery and Co.

265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-Gener and others, Little and Co.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Pragji Govindji and others, Dabhoker and J, Khandwalla and Co. Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.

698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nihalchand Raichand and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukheda and anr, Malvi M and Co.

684-24—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjiwan v Manilal Umersy, Patell and E, Mohile P and G.

3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishambhai Dayal v Ramsarup Bisani and another N C Dalal and Co.

4471-23—Payne and Co F E Dinshaw v. Gopaldas Tricumji nd others Dharamsi D and Co., Kanga and Co.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd. v Sunderabai widow, Thakoredas and Co.

2522-23—Purnanand C and J, Mahomedali Adamji Sahiwalla v. Phirozshaw Bomanji Panthaki, Mohile P and G.

1366-24—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Revashanker Javeri v Atmaram Bulakhidas Parikh Ramanlal and H.

3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Maneckchand Keshawji v Lala Kudanlal Surajabhai, Malvi M R and Co.

469-24—Brajlal and Co Chaganlal Hiralal v Kundanji Kapurchand, Rele and Co.

5713-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhikhubhai Shivlal and others v Mahomed Umer Abdul Rassool, Vachha and C.

568-24—Payne and Co, Hussanali Fatehali v. Kaderbhai Mulla Ahmedally.

589-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Mulji Thakoredas and Co, v Manicooverbai Amarchand and M.

658-24—Shamrao M and H Gangabai and another v Gajanand Bhimrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

2959-21—Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos v. Vithaldas Kanji and another, Pandia and Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

751-20—Mohile P and G, Haji Bundeali Ramji and Co v Ratanji Khimji and Co, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1919-22—Hiralal and Co, Balchand Ugerchand v Dhanraj Fulchand, N C Dalal and Co.

397-23—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Mulji Jiga and other, Merwanji K and Co.

1869-22—Crawford B and Co, Thodar Madapusi Rangachari v S R Shirgaoker and other, Daphtary F and D.

3838-21—Jamshedji R and D, Tehilram Girdharidas v Lalji Dayal and others, Mulla and M, Forbes an dCo.

2609-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

3821-21 Tyabji D and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay, Haji Suleman and others, Rustomji and G, Lala and Co., Tyabji D and Co., Raghvaya N and Co.

1630-19 Ferreira and V, Sardar Raghunathrao Nanasaheb Ingle v Raghunath Haribillas Shivkisson, Soonderdas and Co.

4152-22—Surveyor and Co. Tokersey Korsey v Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Madhowji and Co.

3689-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautamchand Bhaichand v Jiwabhai Maganlal and another, Vrajlal and Co.

3963-23—Amarchand and M, Hiralal Vithaldas and another v Gordhands Ranchoddas Dhadi and another, Merwanji K and Co.

6229-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v. Hakimchand Meghji, Malvi M E and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4630-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v. Haridas Meghji, Malvi M R and Co, Edgelow G W and Co., Raghvaya N and Co.

4545-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v. Vassonji Jamnadas and Bros, Raghvaya N and Co.

2882-19—Matubhai J and M, Odhavji Anandji v Haridas Ranchoddas and another, Ragvaya N and Co., Matubhai J and M.

3288-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Haridas Ramchoddas v Ladha Dossa and another, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

2032-24—J C G Bowen, The Disposal and Liquidation Common v N H Upadhya.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2090-24—Andrade and C, Ramkrishna Raoji Jayle v Vishnu Anana Rayaker and others.

2092-24—Manilal H and Co, Shamji Gopalji v Kamrudin Yakubally and others.

2330-24—Tyabji D and Co, Dhakibai widow Krishnarao Sunderrao and others.

2625-24—Motichand and D Fidaally Hasanally v Jehangir Cowasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.

2646-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mancherji Pallonji Contractor v Haji Abdulla Janoo Hasan, Edgelow G W and Co.

2651-24—Parelkar and R Vijpal Sawant v Amratlal Chaganlal.

2652-24—Thakoredas and D, Kedarmal Bhuramal v Mahomed Saleh Abdul Gani, N D Bhatt.

2136-24—Dastur and Co, Abdulalli Ahmedji Abdul Husein Tyabaji Bengali and

S C Ct. 644/7331-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Sorabji Rustomj isunbedar v R H Patuck, Seroff and L.

2347-24—Mirza and M, Sofiabai Adamji and others v Abdulalli Mahomedali Kathawalla.

2214-23—Nanu H and Co, Mohomedbhoy Abdul Husein and Co v R K Mody and Co, Shah and Co.

2833-24—Chitnis K and M, Hyderally E Karwa and others v Lala Harkisondas Chaganmal, Rele and Co.

2875-24—Dikshit M and Co Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas v Vithal Hari Karanjiker, Thakoredas and D.

2876-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Prajtwandas v Mahadeo Pandurang.

2877-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pramjiwandas v Kansara Atmaram Lalchand.

2270-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haji Alimahomed Haji Latiff v Peshawar Simla Trading Co. and other Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2815-24—Unwalla P and P, Sulleman Haji Musa v Shermahomed Haji Amirkhan and others.

2952-24—Dastur and Co., Sunderabai v Vishwamitra Koushik Pandit, Raghvaya N and Co.

3044-24—Purnanand C and J, Daya Shanker Deoshanker v Vithaldas Nanji, Shamrao M and H.

934-24—Manohar and Co, Moda Hiraji and another v Luxmibai, Dikshit M and Co.

2307-24—Merwanji K and Co Vithaldas Bhawandas and other v Dr. Miss Jerbanu M Mistry and another.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker nd J.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co., Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta v Tribhowandas Raghowji and Sons and another, Thatapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co. Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co. W B Brady and Co. Ltd v The Argodaya Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd Thakordas and D

866-24—Shroff and L, Kaibhushroo Hormusji and Co, v C A Gaya and Co. Daphtary F and D.

1795-24—Mehta L and Co, Devram Akhai v C Dwarkadas and another, Wadia G and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others v Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co., Khandwalla and C.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kasam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2748-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Saved Abdul K Yezdi v Hamad Alialkazi, Matubhai J and M.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro". Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Koredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi v Yaya Bros,

2656-24—Rustomji and G, Manilal Chaganlal Shah and another v The South Indian Club and others, Dallas and C.

1362-24—Pathare and Co, Chandulal Keshavlal Parekh Umersi Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

2915-24—Payne and Co, Naraven Rumba, Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3108-24—Mulla and M, Ganny Mowlaux, Purshotam Cooverji ,Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4125-22—Tyabji D and Co, The Gujrat Dyeing, Bleaching and Mg. Co Ltd. v Madhavlal Tribhowandas and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2500-24—Shamrao M and H, Henry Ingham and Sons Ltd v Seth Johnson and Sons, Craigie B and C, Bhiashanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

4771-22—Craigie B and C, Navnitlal Maneklal Rai Bahadur K, Kashlimal and anr Malvi M R and Co.

4774-24—Judah and S, Sarab Aaron Reuben, Pagarkar, Reuben Aaron Peyarkari and others, Forbes and Co, Judah and S.

4777-22—Dharamsi D and Co, Chotalal Jethalal v Mohanlal Ranchoddas and anr, Amin and D.

4793-22—Madhowji and Co, Saroopchand Pritheraj v Tulockchand Shapurji, Vachha and Co.

4807-22—N C Dalal and Co, Jankilal Gangabux v Chaturbhooj Brijlal, Captain and V.

4808-22—Payne and Co, The National Trading Society v Magniram Damnal and anr, Purnanand C and J, Amarchand and M.

4812-22—Pandia and Co, Bai Suntoke widow v Salemahomed Dharamsey and Co, Matubhai J and M.

4821-22—Shah and Ch, Karamchand Vadhoochand v Titockchand Mannaji, Mulia and M.

4828-22—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhavprasad v Gulabrai Madanlal and anr, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 33.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

826-24—Payne and Co, Framroz, Edulji Dinshaw, Tricumdas Karsondas and anr Kanga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

4874-23—Rustomji and Joseph Antony Gonsalves and another, Haji Esmail Umer, Dallas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas v Sheralj Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Filaturn Doe Cas Canseta Joint Stock Co, and anr, Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th. and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2411-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

1684-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd., vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.

3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

2515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gancoram, Luchminarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.

2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madheppa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.

2959-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayaballi Mulla Narmadin and others, Paralkar and R.

3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Huaji Jusah and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co.

BENGAL REPRESSION.

CONDEMNATION OF B. P. ASSN.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has forwarded the following resolution to the Prime Minister, Viceroy and Governor of Bombay on the Bengal situation:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, while it feels no hesitation whatsoever in denouncing the anarchical movement in Bengal, if any, places on record its solemn and unequivocal protest against the promulgation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance (No 1 of 1924) and its emphatic condemnation of the action taken under that Ordinance and the Bengal Regulation 111 of 1918 as being unnecessary, harmful and calculated to lead to disastrous results.

The Council is of opinion that the repressive measures adopted in Bengal will result in deepening the distrust of the people in Government and by alienating their sympathies will only lead to a further estrangement between Government and the people of India.

The Council earnestly urges upon Government (1) to adopt adequate measures for conciliating popular opinion and for securing an extension of the rights and liberties, powers and privileges of the people of India by legitimate constitutional advance now overdue. (2) and to retrace, with faith and courage, the drastic steps that have now been take in Bengal to the dissatisfaction of the people throughout the whole country"

It was also resolved at the above meeting to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at an early date to protest against the action of the Government in Bengal and the above resolutions will be adopted.

ANDHRA'S CONDEMNATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 3.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Rajahmundry.

"The citizens of Rajahmundry in public meeting assembled enter their emphatic condemnation against the high-handed, arbitrary and illegal measures adopted by the Governor-General and the Government of Bengal in arresting and detaining honest and devoted public workers under custody under the pretext of trying to suppress the anarchical movement in Bengal."

Sjt. N. Subbarao Pantulu, ex-Secretary, Indian National Congress, and the Grand Old Man of Andhra who presided over the meeting and spoke on the resolution said that the action of the Government in setting afoot this campaign of repression in Bengal is the sign of the collapsing stage of the bureaucracy, and the last flickering of a dying flame. He said that high-handedness is at the root of the Government, and referred to the ways in which prominent leaders like Lala Lajpatrai and others were deported in 1908 and afterwards.

SJT. SAMBAMURTY'S OPINION.

Sjt. B. Sambamurty of Cocanada, member, A. I. C. C. and leader of the Independence Party in Andhra expressed the opinion to a representative of the "Andhra Patrika" that it was an attack against Desabandhu Das and his Swarajist friends who killed Diarchy in Bengal, and that in view of this infringement of the rights of citizens Mahatmaji's suggestion to suspend non-cooperation and civil disobedience might not be accepted at Belgaum.

NAGPUR CONDEMNS REPRESSION.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

A largely attended mass meeting of the citizens of Nagpur representing all shades of opinions was held under the auspices of the Nagar Congress Committee on Tuesday night in the Chitnis Park to consider the situation created by the official terrorism in Bengal, Sjt. Bhagwandinji presiding. Maulvi Abdul Rafiq, Baba Saheb Paranjpye of Yeotmal, and Pandit Sundarlaiji spoke condemning Government's repressive and made fervent appeals to the people to unite.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—This mass meeting of the citizens of Nagpur representing all religions and all shades of political opinions condemns official terrorism started in Bengal with the pretext of repressing the revolutionary activities and assures the leaders assembled in Calcutta that united Nagpur will take its full share of sacrifice in any measures that may be advised to meet the situation.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your "Kathiawad letter", published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 29th October 1924, reporting inaccurate and incomplete account about the arrest of one Mr, Jayantilal Naranji in Mangrol, allow me to publish the following,

The facts were that the said Mr. Jayantilal delivered a speech which was most insulting to and was likely to create disaffection against the ruler. The state, therefore, after mature deliberations, sanctioned his prosecution under S. 124A and his arrest was accordingly effected. But soon after the arrest Mr. Jayantilal approached the Shaikh Saheb by a written petition, unconditionally apologising for the speech and giving an assurance that he would never make any such speech in future. The Shaikh Saheb was pleased to accept the apology and to order that the prosecution against Mr. Jayantilal be withdrawn on condition of his giving a personal recognisance to keep good behaviour for a period of two years. The matter was thus ended.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR-PLAY.

THE BLACK ORDINANCE.

AN APPEAL TO PARSI COMMUNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every act of repression by the ruling nation is a blessing in disguise and should always be welcomed. Nothing awoke the down-trodden people of India from their age-long lethargic sleep, and heedlessness, so swiftly as the objectionable and never to be forgotten Partition of Bengal, the Rowlatt Bill, the mowing down in cold blood of hundreds of innocent men, women and children at Jallianwalla, with its disgraceful crawling order, and all the unmentionable attendant atrocities and terrorism perpetrated in the Punjab with impunity, the Chandpur tragedies with the attack by the Gurkhas on the defenceless cholera-stricken coolies, male and female fleeing from their autocratic and callous White masters, and such like acts, which the mild and peace loving nation in India has patiently borne. Oh, what grateful and appreciative hearts the English possess for the immediate presentation of the abovenamed gifts to India in return for all the unselfish services of men, money, and munition India gave to them during the war!

But all these patient sufferings have now been crowned in Bengal by the unblushing announcement by that great apostle and trumpeter of British justice and fairplay, the Viceroy of India, of the promulgation of the Ordinance, and the use of the Regulation 3 of 1818.

How many of my Parsi brethren dream, what this Star Chamber Ordinance, this so-called Law means. Its promulgation could only be justified when there was a foreign invasion, or a war in India, or a bloody revolution which the Government found difficulty in combating. But it is clear as day-light that the terrible weapons of the promulgation of the Ordinance have apparently been aimed by the panic-stricken bureaucracy in their futile attempts against the Swarajists, with their successes everywhere, and thereby crushing the legimate and just demands of the whole nation for freedom—the birth-right of every human being. The Ordinance means that a police officer can enter with impunity at the arbitrary orders of the Government and without a warrant any house of any of your grandees, or humblest of men, or the best of your patriots, and catch any member of the family by the neck and lock him or her up in a police-chowky if his fertile brain even suspects any one of the inmates of the house of anarchical intentions. If any stray papers printed or otherwise strongly criticizing the doings of the Government or any of its bureaucrats found in the accused's place, or smuggled in, could be produced as evidence before two judges, and the so-called trial takes place in camera. The accused is not allowed a lawyer to defend him. Even dead persons' evidence, if recorded, is admissible and any witness can be brought against the accused who refuses to disclose his own identity. All these new-fangled and unheard-of provisions leading unto a mock trial mean purely a blank cheque to the Police. My unsuspecting Parsi readers need not be shocked further when I say that not only the accused's liberty is thus trifled with, but his very life hangs by a thread if the machinations of the Police or his enemies are wholly believed by the judges. My kind readers have von the slightest conception of these unbridled and destructive powers assumed by the Government?

And looking to the dark clouds gathering over all parts of India, and the grim determination of the Die-hards in England to keep India in subjugation at any cost, who can say these powers may not one day be remorselessly used even against the Parsees, if their proud spirit, and sense of justice do not prompt them to make common cause with the rest of their countrymen.

May I ask a straight and simple question to the Britishers in India and request their candid reply? Assuming for a moment that the Germans had won the war, (and they very nearly did win, but for the timely help of India and America coming to the aid of the Allies) and had promulgated on your land one-tenth of all these Ordinances, and committed half the atrocities of the Punjab, would you not have joined to a man and never rested till you had bent the foreign ruling Power to your nation's will, even though you were a subject race?

Forgetting all differences, if any, of the past, Parsees must raise an outcry in no uncertain accents and record their condemnation of such violence, which is so graphically and pointedly described by that great patriot Babu Shamsunder Chakravarti, as violence, the most objectionable, the most uncalled for, the most grotesque the most absurd, the most unmanly form of violence, the violence in ruling quarters which goes by the popular and familiar name of repression in excelcis, which is absolutely a disgrace to any Statute Book. Do not live in the past glories of the great Dadabhai and Pherozshah but add to the lustre of Parsee name and fame by fearlessly denouncing these fresh acts of repression in unequivocal terms. I appeal to my Parsee brothers and sisters to leave all trifling considerations aside and stand shoulder to shoulder with afflicted Bengal, and show to the civilized world your regard for the sanctity of life and liberty of your unfortunate and suffering countrymen.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.

Forjett Street,

Nov. 3.

ECHO OF N. W. RLY. TRAGEDY.

A STATION MASTER ON TRIAL

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov.

The trial has commenced here in court of Mr. Nandlal Manchanda, a Magistrate, of Sardar Beantsing, the Station master of Mirdad Muafi on a charge of negligence in the performance of his duties on the night of August 28th/29th, when a serious railway collision took place between 43 Up and 24 Down Passenger trains between Harappa and Mirdad Muafi station near Montgomery about 60 miles south-west of Lahore as a result of which more than one hundred persons were killed and a similar number were seriously injured.

Kunwar Dalip Singh, Barrister, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Devraj Sawhney defended the accused. Only three witnesses have hitherto been examined. The witnesses number 21 in all.

CONTROLLER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Martin who officiated as controller at the time of the accident stated that controllers were employed to ensure safety and regulate times. He had instructions that up trains should be given preference over down trains and he therefore accepted the line clear for the 4 up train. In his opinion the stationmaster had sufficient time to arrange for the trains to cross and to give the necessary instructions.

Mahomed Bakhash, a signalman, stated that on the night of the accident he was on duty. At 12-50 a.m., he dropped four signals because the stationmaster informed him that the 43 up and 24 down passenger trains would cross each other at Harappa. After he had returned to his station platform he learnt from the station master that the 43 up train had also left Harappa for Mirdad. He did not know the accused was speaking on the telephone but he remembered that he was sending telegraphic messages.

A CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

Dewan Singh, constable, stated at night of occurrence he was at Mirdad Muafi station. The Assistant Stationmaster told him that a cross would take place at Harappa Road but subsequently he informed him that it would be at Mirdad Muafi. He was sitting outside the office when the accused gave line clear to the pointsman whom he did not know. All of a sudden 24 down train passed the station when the accused was inside the office who raised the signal after the train had gone. The witness's statement was taken by the Stationmaster of Mirdad Muafi in English and he did not know what was taken down.

Tulsaram, Assistant Stationmaster, Harappa was next examined. He stated that he took the line clear message from the Stationmaster, Mirdad Muafi, for 24 down train but later on he was informed at 1 a.m. by the controller that cross would take place at Mirdad Muafi instead of at Harappa and that he would cancel line clear for 24 down and ask line clear for 43 up. He accordingly did it. In the meantime 43 up had come to the station so he hurried to manage the points and signals and then rushed back to give line clear to 43 up as she started. When he got back to office it was 1-12 a.m. He at once gave danger signal and raised hue and cry but nobody listened to it. He told the controller that he could not stop the train. Hardly he had shouted for the Stationmaster when he heard noise of collision. It was then 1-1 a.m.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

Further hearing of the case against Sant Singh, Assistant Station Master of Mirdad Muafi, was resumed to-day and Tu Ram, Assistant Station Master of Harappa was further cross-examined by defence counsel. The witness stated that if a train left earlier than the scheduled time the correct time was entered in the books. The guard started the train without obtaining his permission nor was the bell rung before he started the train. This was against the rule.

Re-examined, the witness stated that there was no clock outside the office but if the train was leaving before the scheduled time he would have tried to stop it.

Brijlal, Assistant Master of Montgomery said the report regarding the arrival of the 24 down train was received at 3 a.m. He enquired from Mirdad Muafi why the message had not been given earlier. Mirdad Muafi replied that it was because of the smash.

Cross-examined, the witness stated that he did not know who wrote the name of the accused as the signaller. It was incorrect. He was of opinion that it would take about two minutes to write and transmit one message. Five messages would take about 10 minutes.

After two more formal witnesses had been examined the court adjourned.

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INDIGENOUS BANKING.

APPEAL FOR PROTECTION AGAINST UNFOUNDED REPORTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India Limited was entertained by the Indian Mercantile and Banking Community of Karachi at the Zoological Garden on Tuesday, the 4th instant. He was also presented with an address in appreciation of his valuable services to Indian banking. Mr. Pochkhanawala in course of his reply said :—The years 1923-24 have been remarkable not only in the history of the Central Bank, but in the history of indigenous banking in India for several reasons. (1) The amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central Bank of India, (2) the liquidation of the Tata Bank and its subsequent troubles; (3) the formation of a large Indian Bank with the combined resources of the Tata and Central Banks, (4) the failure of the organised attempts of the enemies of indigenous banking to discredit the Central Bank, (5) the activities of friends and admirers of Indian banking in appreciation of the services rendered by the Central Bank to the country. I have dealt at length most of the subjects referred to herein on several occasions during the last three months and therefore do not like to take up your time by repeating my views once again, for as businessmen, I am sure, you must be well acquainted with the same. It will be quite sufficient if I were to assure you that we have at heart the commercial and industrial interests of the country and that in spite of the futile attempts of the enemies of the Bank and the keen competition in the line we have been able to maintain the confidence and trust of our clients.

ATTEMPTS OF BANK'S ENEMIES.

In your address you have rightly referred to the attempts made by the Bank's enemies but the day does not seem to be far off when we may be able to bring before the public this group of credit wreckers who are not the enemies of the Central Bank only but the real enemies of the country clothed in garbs of friends, patriots and respectable businessmen. No doubt, they have not been able to do us any harm so far but on the contrary they have done us a good turn against their own will of course as they have made us shine out in our true lustre by paying 50 lacs of rupees in one day at Calcutta a few months back. We have shown to our depositors and public our financial strength and the sound principles on which we work. I have already explained in my speech at Calcutta that the market price of Bank shares is not always the right criterion to judge about its stability and safety and so must not be given much importance especially when there are organised attempts for its rise or fall. I will not devote any more time on this subject as I am sure that their efforts in this direction will also meet with the same fate as in the past. But some of the shareholders will naturally suffer if they unload their holdings at lower rates. This reminds me of similar attempts in the history of the English banking in 1878 but the British Government in those days took prompt action by introducing a special Act to save and protect the indigenous banks of England from such tactics of their enemies. When can the indigenous banking in India expect such prompt protection, such sympathetic attention and such utmost consideration from the Indian Government and the Legislature. Their Government passed an Act known as the Leemans Act. Under this Act the broker who offered the Bank's shares for sale must have the shares on hand before he could do so. He must give the name of the seller or the number of shares to be sold. He cannot execute unlimited bear operations in the shares of any bank he may select for attack and thus place its credit at his mercy. This Leeman's Act was designed by the Legislature to protect solvent banks against such forms of attacks on the stock exchange by their enemies as might bring at times even the strongest Bank into a position of embarrassment.

PROMPT ACTION BY GOVERNMENT NEEDED.

Indigenous banking in India is in its infancy. It is just on its legs and so naturally deserves prompt attention against its enemies from Government by legislation as early as possible. Will the Indian Government step forward in time as the British Government did in the past for the protection of its indigenous banks? I have to-day referred to the Leemans Act simply to show how different nations of the world and their Governments protect their indigenous banking and run to its assistance in hours of need when attacked by its enemies. In every country indigenous banking is considered as the greatest vital power and the most important factor for the advancement and prosperity of its trade and industries. It is only in poor India that indigenous banking is allowed by the Government to live or die at the mercy of its enemies and no protection is given for its healthy growth as was done in all the civilised countries of the world. "However whether the Government moves in this matter or not the Central Bank will work its way on in the field of indigenous banking with the same vigour and zeal as in the past and we are sure our shareholders, depositors and the public will support us and co-operate with us in our work of making the Central Bank the centre of indigenous banking and a real asset to the country. Every big undertaking has its difficulties in the beginning and has never a safe sailing when there is opposition out of jealousy, rivalry, enmity and selfinterest. The enemies of the indigenous banking who take pleasure in creating such storms seem to forget that the ability, bravery and high sense of duty of the captain officers and crew of a ship are tested only when they steer clear of bad weather and heavy storms. It is then only that they deserve admiration and praise. A hundred voyages in safe waters and quiet weather is no test of their bravery, no proof of their abilities. The same is applicable to banks. A ship meets natural storms and a bank has to face got up organised storms.

Further on Mr. Pochkhanawala said :—

It is really a pity that our Government and our politicians do not interest themselves much in such important subjects as commerce, industry and finance which alone can solve the problem of national prosperity. In the name of the commercial and industrial community of India I appeal to the Government to declare and adopt a bold policy to protect the industrial and financial interests of the country before it is too late and to look at them from India's own standpoint. We are fifty years behind the civilised countries of the world in arts and industries. How could we expect to stand against them in these days without Government sympathy and protection to work our way on to success in the midst of rivalry and competition of foreign countries?

Before I resume my seat I have to make a request to the shareholders and the depositors of the Bank and that is they should not be guided by unfounded rumours which are invariably floated by designing persons to harm the interests of the Bank to suit their selfish motives. They should at every time make a personal enquiry from us when they hear of such rumours and satisfy themselves as to the true facts which will be always readily placed at their disposal. If they have no confidence in the management and if they can be easily led away by false rumours the best thing they can do is to refrain from dealing with us for our mutual advantage. It is not the gold that we crave for. It is the trust and the goodwill of the clients that we value most.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Nov. 6, 1924.)

The following appointments are made vice Mr. S. K. Patkar who is to accompany the hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid on his tour of inspection :—

Mr. T. S. Taskar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malwan, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dapoli, vice Mr. Patkar.

Mr. H. C. Desai to be Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malwan.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., Superintendent of Land Records, S.D., is granted, with effect from 15th October 1924, leave on average pay for four months in combination with leave on half average pay for four months on medical grounds.

Mr. R. F. Sandeman, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, pending return of Mr. J. B. T. Brooks from leave.

Mr. E. T. C. Vas, on return from leave, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Northern Circle.

Mr. K. L. Mahindru, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. I, in No. I Housing and Materials Division of the Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 29th September 1924, leave on average pay for twenty days with permission to prefix and affix Sundays.

The following appointments are made vice Miss M. E. Chubb, Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Training College for Women and Girls' High School, Ahmedabad, proceeding on leave or pending further orders :—

Miss M. J. Wadia, 1st Assistant, Training College for Women, Poona, and officiating Lady Superintendent of the same college, to officiate as Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Training College for Women and Girls' High School, Ahmedabad.

Miss M. Newland, Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Dharwar, to do duty as Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Poona, until the return of Miss R. Navalkar from leave.

Miss K. Laxton, Head Mistress, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Dharwar, to officiate as Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Dharwar.

Mr. R. M. Joshi, Professor of Economics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, to officiate as Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. M. L. Tannan on study leave.

The leave granted to Dr. (Miss) J. B. Engineer, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin), Lady Doctor on the Port Health Staff, Bomby, has been extended by one month.

The leave granted to Mr. P. L. Bowers C.I.E., M.C., A.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by three months' leave on half average pay.

The session of the Madras Legislative Council commencing on 12th instant is expected to last for ten or 12 days. Discussion on the Irrigation Bill and the Civil Courts Bill and other official items will take up about eight days and it is understood that two days will be allotted for non-official business.—A.P.

The Madras Government have issued a press communique directing complete cessation of all normal business on the anniversary of the Armistice Day for two minutes similarly as in the previous years.—A.P.

A public meeting held on the 4th instant at Pusad under the auspices of the Taluk Association resolved to hold the Yeotmal District Conference on the 6th and 7th December. A Reception Committee is being formed.

At this morning's special meeting of the newly formed Municipal Council of Bangalore City held for the purpose of electing President Mr. B. K. Garudachar was elected by 15 votes against 13 recorded for his rival Mahomed Abbaskhan.

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MAULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN RELEASED.

POPULAR RECEPTION ARRANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, editor and proprietor of the "Zemindar," a newspaper of Lahore, who was convicted of sedition in 1920 and for whose release a non-official resolution was passed at the last session of the Punjab Legislative Council, has been released from Montgomery jail to-day after undergoing five years' imprisonment. Maulana Zafar Ali reaches Lahore to-morrow evening when it has been arranged to give him a reception at the railway station and to take him in procession through the city.

CHARGED WITH BOYCOTTING.

SIX BURMANS TENDER APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

An unqualified apology has been tendered by six Burmans in lower Chindwin District who were prosecuted under the Anti-Boycott Act on a charge of boycotting the funeral of another Burman and persuading other people not to attend the funeral. The accused promised that in future they would not commit any similar offence and that they would take no part in political agitation. In consideration of the apology prosecution against them has been withdrawn.

PLAGUE IN RAMNAD DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

A report from Madura states that plague has been very serious in Arupukottah Ramnad District for the last three weeks. During that time there were 78 attacks and 45 deaths. Active preventive measures are being taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

Another report states that plague is raging with virulence at Dharapuram and the epidemic has spread to Chinnadarpuram.

TAXATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

I understand that the Taxation Enquiry Committee which assembled here a few days ago will commence regular enquiry in the beginning of April and that till then it will be engaged in examining the mass of material collected by local Governments and other information now being completed by itself. So far there is no sign that the Government will even indirectly respect the wish of the Legislative Assembly which demanded a larger enquiry into the general economic condition of the people, or at least of the Council of State which unanimously adopted a resolution for the inclusion of a representative of the agricultural interests. Government is evidently determined to treat the opinion of the Legislature as a scrap of paper. It appears that the enquiry will mostly be from hill tops and not amongst the people.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing is progressing in parts. Picking of cotton continues in places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	26 to 56
Gujarat	13 to 49
Konkan	28 to 52
Deccan	36 to 56
Karnatak	38 to 53

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 25th October 1924 was—On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 31, Satara 1,160 and Bijapur 103.

Rangoon, Nov. 5th.—Hearing was resumed of the case in which Hla Tun Pru, editor, printer and publisher of the "Wunthanu", a Burmese newspaper, is being tried under Section 124-A in respect of certain articles which appeared in that paper. After the examination of some witnesses the accused made a statement to the Court saying that he was not the author of the articles for which he was being prosecuted and prayed for mercy in consideration of his young age and service in the army during the great war. Judgment has been reserved.—A.P.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.